PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE-ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 53,506—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
10th June	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
17th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7563	.....	.....
15th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6603	.....	.....
29th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9300
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10513
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7563	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	VICTORIA	9500
30th ,,	MALTA	6064	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL
STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,295	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NEKA	6,837	Schmitz	24th June 1905.
DUMBEA	6,916	Boyer	22nd July ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITE
COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	.....	15th July 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	390	Rs. 320	Rs. 160
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 600	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Coglioio	17th June 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 13.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY 13th June, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMBA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 13th June calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th June.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 6th June, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	(s. 15)

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	30th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th ,, ,,
* CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Rome. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,058	26th June.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

S. S. "KNIGHT BACHELOR," SAILING to MARSEILLES direct about the 10th of June. Fare to Marseilles is Rs. 350, and Fare to Dunkirk Rs. 420. Good accommodation and food also, fitted up with Electric Light.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

MAY 1ST 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	City of Agra	4808	*Brown	8th May	20th May	2nd Jun.	16th Jun
A	City of Vienna	467	Morrison	25th ,,	7th Jun.	20th ,,	25th ,,
B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse	9th Jun.	22nd ,,	9th July.	11th Jul.
B	Aston Hall.	3627	*M'Fee	24th ,,	7th July	21st ,,	28th ,,

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 ,,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

EADE'S
GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY
GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.
and sold everywhere in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.
WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co. 170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay. PULMONARY BALSAM.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on 5th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock Shed No. 4.

All claims for Damage &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
Rubattino S. N. Coy.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

COTTON PRESSING MACHINERY.

NOTICE.

AS some MISUNDERSTANDING appears to have arisen with regard to our representation in India, we hereby give Notice that Messrs. DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co., of Bombay, are our SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency, Punjab, Sindh and Rajputana, and such parts of the United Provinces and Central Provinces and Madras Presidency as lie East of Longitude 80°2', and South of Latitude 14°2', for the Sale of our Hydraulic Cotton Presses, Pumping Engines, Pumps &c.a. Also Steam Hammers, Steam Presses, and Pile Drivers.

And we further notify that no other person or persons are officially authorised to offer our machinery for sale in the districts abovenamed.

For NASMYTH, WILSON & CO., LD,
EDWARD H. GREG, JUN.
Managing Director,
Bridgewater Foundry Patricroft,
Near Manchester.

27th April 1905.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TO SMOKERS.

WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

	Rs.	As.
No. 1 Flor de Gorey in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Bouquet in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Torpedo in box of 50	1	8
No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100	2	10

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK.
OAKES and Co's, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co's Mild Cigars.
Price list on application.
Up-country orders per V. P. P.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
OUTFITTERS and CIGAR MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
NEXT TO STOVE DEPOT.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 7th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Argyle Road, on account of the concerned.

The salvage of the contents of the godown of Messrs. Charles Phillimore and Co., Ltd., consisting of a large quantity of beer in hogsheads and bottles, oilmanstores, provisions, tea, tobacco, cigarettes, candles, soaps, playing cards, cutlery, sticks &c., damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS, CAPS, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and assignee of the estate of Alli Mahomed Lakhamsey, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pydhownie close to the Police station, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m.

The stock-in-trade of the abovenamed insolvent consisting of umbrellas of different qualities, trunks of sizes, velvet caps &c.

SALE OF 50 CASES AMBER COLOURED GLASS BLOCKS.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ramcharan Bual Lal of Ferozabad.

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All that piece of vacant land or ground with the well thereon, situate on the road leading to Dands at Kantwadi, Bandora, Taluka Salsette, containing by admeasurement 3038 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Rev. Bras Fernandes, on the west by the property of Dr. Mervanji Haskin, on the north by the sea, and on the south by the Public Road to Dands.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of plan, applications may be made to Messrs. Captain and Valdya, solicitors, for the vendor or to the Undersigned.

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All that piece of freehold ground, admeasuring 5039 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or bungalow, cook-room, stables, and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the west side of Ridge Road, at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 572, new No. 2711, old survey No. 2, and new survey No. 7136, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3196, and Street Nos. 110-112 Ridge Road, and bounded on the east by the said Ridge Road on the west by the property of Kursondas Madhavdas, on the north by the property of Nemchand Melapchand, and on the south by the property of Vishvanadas Atmaram.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Captain and Valdya, Solicitors, for the vendor or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th June, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO CASES IMITATION GOLD THREAD DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Prince's and Victoria Dock, Custom House New Buildings, on account of the underwriters—

Ex. s.s "Ville de la Ciotat."

F R 137-992—One case imitation gold thread,
F R 138-992—One case imitation half-fine gold thread.

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Under instructions from Mr. Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam and on account and risk of Messrs Haji Saboo Seedick and Seedick Haji Hoosein, Messrs Bennett and Co will on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m, sell by Public Auction at Godown Nos 7 and 9 situate at Kalyan Street, near Maadvi Bunder—

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2587 bags of Mauritius vejou sugar.

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On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc,

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1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

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1 Grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th June, 1905.

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On MONDAY, the 12th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Old No. 10 Unclaimed Warehouse, Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned—

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Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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L. COMBE,
Acting Manager.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

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Hints on Housekeeping	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	6
Commercial Efficiency, by T. H. Elgie	0	6
Information for Indian Students	0	4
Thillai Govindan, by Pamba	0	6
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	8
The Beggar or the Soldier? by Henry Buckle	0	8

These last in paper or limp cloth binding. Apply XX care of "Bombay Gazette."

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

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For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
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The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attractions, Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills."

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BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) a fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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EXPERIENCE SPEAKS THUS :

I have derived much benefit by the use of your Acoridine, please send me two more bottles.

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My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of your Acoridine.

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THIRTY LESSONS IN HINDUSTANI

BY MR. T. A. NAJM

WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained, and illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., D. B. TARAPOREWALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM, and Mr. T. A. NAJM. ANJUMANI ISLAM. Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

"ALWAYS AILING."

BUT NOT SICK ENOUGH TO KEEP TO BED.

WHAT a lot of people there are "always ailing," but not sick enough to keep to bed. How do you know them ?

By their pale, sallow faces, dull eyes and hopeless appearance—thin in face and body, and always alarmed at their condition.

They will tell you their backaches, that their head and limbs ache ; that they have no energy—are rheumatic, nervous, and irritable ; can't sleep, can't eat ; every little cold affects their back—they cough a little, and their heart acts strangely. They are generally miserable.

Such people have kidney trouble, and don't know it.

Their illness is caused by weak kidney action. The kidneys are clogged, and are keeping back in the body, the uric acid and the fluid waste which cause urinary disorders, bladder troubles, Bright's disease and dropsy.

Despondent as they are, it is difficult to convince them, and to get them to stop thinking about their ills.

But a cure is easy and certain. Doan's backache kidney pills will make them hearty and well, by helping the kidneys to drive out the disease-causing impurities from the body.

This medicine is especially for kidney and urinary troubles, and can be relied upon as safe and certain. It does not open the bowels.

For 72 years Doan's backache kidney pills have been in use, and they are the first medicine in the world for kidney and bladder troubles. You may try this great kidney medicine free, by Writing to Foster, McClellan Co., 8, Welle-street, Oxford-street, London, W. England, for a free sample box, and mentioning this paper. You can buy the medicine from all chemists.

BINSTEAD'S NEW BOOK.

PRICE Rs. 2-10.

PITCHER'S VERY LATEST.

Author of :—

PITCHER IN PARADISE.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Gymeric, 2568 tons, Captain H C Thompson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

THE steamer Hydra, 830 tons, Captain A Kundsen, sailed yesterday for Bargkok, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Baron Innerdale, 2139 tons, Captain J M Crockal, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Shahristan, 1800 tons, Captain C D Sadler, sailed yesterday for Leith and Newport, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Provincia, 1215 tons, Captain Courtade, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, 1st June in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 5564 tons, Captain E H Beck, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2784 tons, Captain Andreo Cogliolo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong 18th May, with a general cargo, 5 cattle and 9 deck passengers.

THE steamer Francisco Crampe, 2588 tons, Captain G Marescay, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Fiume 22nd April with a general cargo, 2 natives and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umta, 3492 tons, Captain D F Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 23rd May, with a general cargo and Armourer Staff Sergt Simon's wife and 5 children as passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 6.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Surada	2400	Engled			M Mackenzie & Co
Hashemi	2179	Molony			H & P S N Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajihoy
Idar	2616	Milne			K Nixon & Co
Coromandel	2783	Montford	China		13-6 P & O Co
Benderarah	1366	Tepo			A Strandeo
Upada	2382	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Rance	3634	Coiran			T M & Co
Scindia	2050	Hawkes			M M & Co
Peninsular	2520		Palmer		P & O Co
Anchen Creg	2542		Reid		
Vadala	2164	Skinner			M M & Co
Obra	3496		Johnston		M M & Co
Saga	699		Moe	F F	Campbell & Co
Florican	2381		Work		Cory Bros
Kapurthala	721	Butler			M M & Co
Umta	3492	Lee			M M & Co
F Ciampa	2588	Marescay			S C Italiana

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Francisco Ciampa s	Maresay	Fiume, Apr 22
6	Ischia s	Cogliolo	Hongkong, May 13
	Umta s	Lee	Rangoon, May 23
	Provincia s	Courtade	Colombo, June 1

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Massilia s	Thomson	Liverpool, &c
	Clan Urquhart s	McPherson	Liverpool
	Africa s	Butler	Persian Gulf
	Tenisia s	Andrews	Shanghai
	Baron Innerdale s	Crockal	Hull
	Hydra s	Kundson	Bangkok
	Gymeric	Thomson	Karachi
	Shahristan s	Sadler	Newport
	Warora s	Peck	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Chusan, for China

" Clan Lindsay, for Dunkirk, &c

" Ischia, for China, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS,

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, passed at Lisbon on the evening of the 5th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Suez, from Bombay this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—40 bales silk and 4 bales animal's hair King King and Co ; 96 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co ; 15 cwt Bahmanya N Dhunjee and Co ; 50 cwt wax 15 cwt tenjamin 16 cwt beerabole 4 cwt lac 17 cwt senna leaves 10 cwt dry ginger 90 cwt turmeric 70 cwt methiseed and 62 cwt wild mace Damjeebhai Vullibhoy and Co ; 8 bales skins E M M Kooka ; 15 cwt ramputree S Bhimjee ; 100 cwt gum C G H Dholakbhoy and Co ; 2 cases woollen piece goods J Ramlal ; 15 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co ; 39 bales hides and skins M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 52 bales skins E D Sassoon and Co ; 70 bales skins H M Abbe.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—4000 cwt bone meal M Jamal 4000 cwt bone meal R Kaderbhoy : 2378 cwt wheat Sandey and Co ; 100 cwt gum J Narbheram.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Bachelor s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Balduino s—50 bales cotton Bombay Company.

FOR LEITH.

Shahristan s—2000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR SUEZ.

D Balduino s—328 cwt gram Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—1400 cwt myrabollams A Abdool currim and Co : 320 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co : 50 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co ; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 15 bales cotton E Spilmer and Co.

Clan Robertson s—166 bales cotton E Spilmer and Co : 500 cwt myrabollams A Abdoolcurrim and Co ; 20 cases green and agate stone J M Salemahomed ; 200 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co ; 478 cwt linseed N Khairaz and Co ; 7977 cwt linseed Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 492 bales cotton fly and waste K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—2184 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 187 cwt olibanum A Chagla and Co ; 2120 cwt castorseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 1060 cwt myrabolams W Becher ; 9992 cwt linseed F Lashmisarayen : 10.0 cwt methiseed Bander and Krause ; 100 cwt gum J Narbheram.

Clan Lindsay s—110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Robertson—1000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

Kt Bachelor s—9000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

D Balduino s—60 cwt ramputree S Bhimjee.

FOR NAPLES

D Balduino s—2901 cwt castorseed S C Italiana ; 209 bales cotton Bamjee and Co ; 2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

D Balduino s—75 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—100 tons old iron Killick Nixon and Co ; 300 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co ; 700 bales twist Talati and Co ; 1760 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 1760 bales twist E Noordin and Co ; 100 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co ; 700 bales twist R & N Talati and Co ; 1000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist Ewart Latham and Co.

Ischia s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—2000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co ; 1000 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Akima s—500 cwt barley Seth and Co ; 4062 cwt barley N Khairaz and Co ; 21 cwt castoroil Shroff and Co ; 102 rolls coir matting and door mats N Fatehally and Co.

SMALL BOY (who is not enjoying the process of having his ears washed) : If you wash my ears I shall have ear-ache in the night and cry and scream and you will have to get up and boil onions and carrots and things for me !

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 5.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	290 7/16	=	— 1/16
3 do. Rentes	399 3/4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	2106	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 13/16	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 13/16	=	+ 3/8
2 months hence	26 5/8	=	+ 3/8
Spot in New York	58 1/4	=	+ 7/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25-19	=	— 1/2
Berlin	20-19 1/4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4·87	=	do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/8 per cent	=	do
3 " "	2 1/8 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3/8 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1/4 per cent	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	1 3/4 per cent	=	+ 1/2

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 14/3 sellers, tone firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 75/0/0		
Yellow metal	6 1-2d		

RUBBER—Para Rubber 5s 8 1/4d value

WHEAT—Red Karachi 29 5/8 done tone firm

RAPESEED—Tone of rapeseed quiet.

LINSEED—Spot Bold 12 1/2 sellers, tone easier

COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 7 7/8 unchanged

Wheat Afloat for U K 2,800,000 qrs

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed irregular. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 4·65 plus 5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 30,000 bales. Futures closed irregular.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·51	4·51	4·50
+5	+4	+4
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
4·50	4·50	4·51
+4	+4	+5
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
4·51	4·52	4·53
+4	+4	+4

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 14,000 bales

Do last year ..... 1,930 do

Exports to Great Britain ..... 27,000 do

Do do Continent ..... 18,400 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot ..... 8·40 — 10

Futures, month of July ..... 7·92 — 6 a

Do, do. December ..... 8·16 — 3 b

a Tended to advance owing to firm cables, but later declined.

b Declined owing to increasing stocks.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	8 1/4	—	1/8
Futures, month of Sept	7·98	—	2
Do, do. Dec	8·02	—	4
Tone at close			

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 5th June 1905 :—

Cotton	11,566 bales.
Wheat	51,410 cwts.
Linseed	15,494 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,756 do
Gingelly seed	397 do
Poppyseed	5,456 do
Groundnuts	396 do
Castorseed	1,347 do
Rice	7,734 do
Myrabollams	449 do
Cottonseed	22,819 do
Mowraseed	235 do
Gram	5,357 do
Joowar	12,308 do
Maize	nil

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	irregular
Surats	irregular
Good Bhownugger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 7/16
2½ per cent Rentes	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 13/16
Bar silver	26 13/16

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY, JUNE 6.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 4 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 5-32d.
Do, 6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	109 3-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	133
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	130
Shanghai 30	do.	...	191
Japan 30	do.	...	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	...	98'9
1st Settlement	...	98'8

Money Market. Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	14th April	5 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	27th April	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	1st June	6 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	9	0
Forward September	7	14	0

RAPESEED—Tone easier.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	2	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ...	7	3	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quieter.

Ready	8	0	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	28	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm.

White Delhi ready	4	12	0 per cwt.
Do. Do forward ..	4	12	0 do.
Jubbulpore Pessi	30	0	0 per candy

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.

Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	26,000 "

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept
4·43	4·46	4·44
—5	—5	—6
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov	Nov-Dec.
4·44	4·44	4·45
—6	—6	—3
Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb March.
4·45	4·46	4·47
—6	—6	—6

COTTON.—The local market is quiet, and prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. The enquiry from exporters is limited, and mills are only buying against immediate requirements of ready cotton, and here and there are asking for fine M.-G Bengals for December delivery (New Crop) at about Rs. 206, mill terms.

The "Sutta" market is easier, and we quote at the close Rs. 231 for Good Broach, and Rs. 183 for F.-G. Bengals.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	...	...	174	164 ...
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	..	...	183	173 ...
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	...	182	172 ...
Comrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.		...	190	183 ...
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	...	...	180 174
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	...	182 176
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				191 184 ...
Karanja do. (M.-G)				
Akola do. M.-G.)				
Comra good staple (M.-G.)	...	...	...	195 ...
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		...	185	189 ...
Nagpur Ramptee (M.-G.)	...	...	190	193 ...
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	213	209 205
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	...	...	198	191 ...
Do M.-G.)	...	...	195	188 180
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	 210
Westerns	...	...	...	 192

26th June.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.

THE following are the statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in March 1905, and in the twelve months, April 1904 to March 1905, compared with the corresponding period of 1902-3 and 1903-04 :—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of March.		
	1903	1904	1905
British India			
Bombay	34651718	29843824	29666691
Madras	2433874	1885740	2036721
Bengal	4173758	3566059	4421256
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	2336682	2388135	2042171
Punjab	843123	960110	1165921
Central Provinces and Berar( )	2442210	1993284	2130460
Total	46503315	40545512	42233330
Foreign Territory.			
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (b), Wadhwan (c), Quilon (d), Rishengarh (e) & Ujjain (f).	1755732	1594137	2035581
Grand Total	48259047	42139779	54268911

(a) Berar ceased to be Foreign Territory from the 1st October 1902, when it was leased in perpetuity to British Government, but in this table the transfer has been made from the 1st October 1903, when the administration was transferred to the Central Provinces.

(b) From September 1902.

(c) From October 1902.

(d) From November 1102.

(e) From April 1903.

(f) From May 1903.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

(N.B.—The weights in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods ; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods)

		Month of March.		
		1903	1904	1905
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	8697121	8258487	10636037
	yds.	303 9339	30152280	37367135
	doz.	1385	452	914
Madras	pds.	358351	5 6482	701362
	yds.	3.0175	46 8-3	1149913
	doz.	397 5	2179	61852
Bengal	pds.	140391	168337	181 63
	yds.	477704	4.2224	478510
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.			
	yds.	1761484	1544037	1913162
Punjab	pds.	9763	7356	6081
	yds.	31652	21554	19039
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	pds	4929 9	513444	590839
	yds.	1132519	1510232	1814393
Total ..	pds.	9175583	9759465	11897481
	yds.	34015550	33393393	42464215
	doz.	1325	452	934
Foreign Territory.				
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (b), and Wadhwan (c)	pds.	527817	404508	582754
	yds.	2051912	1477532	2236840
Grand Total ..	pds.	10003400	10151971	12480235
	yds.	36076462	3533.9 5	44701055
	doz.	1325	452	934

(a) Berar has been transferred from the Foreign Territory with effect from the 1st October 1903, see Note (a) to Abstract Statement No I.

(b) From September 1902.

(c) From October 1902.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, to-day, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade. ...	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	7	7	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	14	12	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	3	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	8	9	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli ...	11	12	27
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	8
Total ...	43	43	143
Total plague deaths to date ...	222,195		240,965
Same date last year ...	12	6	57

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
0	2

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

O'GORMAN—May 27, at Muscorrie, of influenza, Mary the beloved wife of Major C O'Gorman, Retired List—R I F.

PRICE—May 21, at Naini Tal, Khalid, the beloved child of E S F Price, A S V D, and Mrs Price, aged 10 months.

IN THE EVENT OF BAD BLOOD

Nothing will be found more efficacious in cleansing the system of such troubles as Salt Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Rheumatism, Itch, climatic Eruptions, &c., as

KEMP'S CLOVERINE.

A preparation easily taking first place as a blood purifier.

Price Re. 1-4 per Bottle and prepared only by

KEMP & CO., LD.,

THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 35m. High water 1-23m., 2 19s., Low water 7-0m., 8-23s.

Insolvency Court, Vacation Sitting.

Bombay Standing Counsiltee 3-30 p. m.

Tapti Mills Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Hornby Road, 3 p. m.

Treacher and Company, Limited, Ordinary General Meeting, Fort Premises.

Association Football : Government Telegraph vs. York Regiment.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Pongola via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on the 10th June. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6 p.m., on the 11th instant.

MAHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May 1905 was 4 031, the daily average being 130. New Admissions 992, Parsees 633, Hindoos 2 505 ; Mahomedans 633 ; Christians 330 ; 73 Children were vaccinated last month.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the last month the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,829. Among them the number of new admission was 445, classified as stated below :—Khoja, 135 men, 140 women, 170 children. Total 445.

THEFT OF A BAG OF RUPEES, 2,000.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Hemsworth prosecuted Dibgia Harilal, a Hindu, for the theft of a bag containing Rs. 2 000 belonging to Hamandral Surajmal. The facts of the case have already been published. The Magistrate in disposing of the case convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' hard labour

MUSIC AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and the officers of 1st. Batt. the G.I.P. Ry. Vol., Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day :—

Phantom Brigade	A Dream Picture ... Middleton
Overture	Cagliostro ... A Adam
Selection	Il Bravo ... Mercadante
Valse	Belle Amie ... Meiselier
Grand Fantasia	Erin ... Basquit
American Sketch	By the Swance River ... Middleton

A CASE OF CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which a European named Owen Swift stood charged with cheating one Bhavji Kalji, in respect of a gold ring set with a diamond and valued at Rs. 100. Mr. Oliveira, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Karbhari, pleader, defended the accused. From the facts of the case, already reported, it will be remembered that the ring was given to the accused as a loan in October last, and he raised money on it and disappeared. His Worship in disposing of the case convicted and sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with the alternative of further six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered the whole amount of fine, if recovered, to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

SUICIDE OF A PARSI.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Pestonji Limjibhoy Meethaiwalla, a Parsi, aged twenty-two years. The evidence showed that the deceased was a fitter's apprentice and lived with his father in Pitha Lane, Fort. He was of an irritable disposition and grieved much at the death of his mother five months ago. He recently appeared to be slightly deranged in his mind and occasionally neglected his work. He often said he was tired of life. On Monday night, he was found unconscious in his bed, breathing heavily. A doctor was sent for, who pronounced it to be a case of opium poisoning, and under his advice, the deceased was conveyed to the Gocultas Tejpal Hospital ; where he died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by poisoning himself with opium, while of unsound mind.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT BYCULLA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur Second Presidency Magistrate, commenced the hearing of the case in which Inspector Jeffreys of the Railway Police charged V. R. Gomes, a Eurasian, with attempting to murder G. E C. Henderson, also a Eurasian, by shooting at him with a revolver. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence of the complainant went to show that he and the accused were employed in the G. I. P. Railway as ticket collectors and were stationed at the Byculla Station. For about three months they lived together at Ripon Road. On the 23rd May, complainant left the accused's house, as the latter threatened to kill him and went to live at Alexandra Terrace. On the morning of the 30th May, the accused attempted to kill the complainant, because the latter had brought his misconduct towards him to the notice of the Bombay Police. Further inquiry was adjourned.

ASSAULTING A RAILWAY POLICEMAN.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Kalkabad N. Mody of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged one Purshotum Jetharam, a Hindu, with assaulting a public servant in the execution of his duty. It appeared that on Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock the gates at the Chowpatty level-crossing were closed as two trains were about to pass through it from the opposite directions. The accused jumped over the gate and got on to the railway line with a view of crossing it. He was stopped by a railway policeman, who asked him his name. The accused had an altercation with the policeman and gave him a blow. The accused denied the charge and said that the policeman assaulted him and asked for a rupee for "pan supari". The accused however, could not substantiate his allegations by calling any evidence. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to undergo one week's rigorous imprisonment.

THREATS TO A MAGISTRATE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Harjivan Ambaidas, a Hindu stood charged with assaulting another Hindu named Narandas Nagardas. Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, barrister-at-law, prosecuted, while Mr. Vijayakar, pleader, defended the accused. When the case was called on for hearing, the Magistrate stated that he did not want to try the case himself as the accused had been to his Worship's uncle and had conveyed threats to him through that gentleman. His Worship added that the accused's sister had similarly conveyed threats to him through his own father. Mr. Vijayaker expressed his regret for his client's conduct and assured his Worship that his client had every confidence in the Court and that he wished his case to be tried by his Worship. His Worship did not consider it proper to try the case, and said he would order the case to be reported to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Setalwad for the complainant applied that the case might be marked as compound ed, as the accused tendered an unqualified apology for what had happened and undertook not to molest the complainant any further, and payed him Rs. 75 as compensation and gave Rs. 50 in charity.

HOW MUNICIPAL BILLS ARE PAID.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Salway charged Kaltan Pedroo a Native Christian, with assaulting one Ramchandra Somaji, a ward clerk in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, Mr. Dalvi, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the 2nd instant the complainant went to the accused's house to recover the amount of a Municipal bill, when the accused took the bill, tore it up and assaulted him, giving him a black eye. The complainant could not assign any reason for the assault. He denied that he had any altercation with the accused regarding the payment of the bill. The accused denied the charge and said that the complainant came into the house while he (accused) was going to have his food and he told the complainant that his uncle would pay the bill. The complainant thereupon went out and began to abuse the accused. The latter told him to go away, when the complainand seized his hand. The accused in jerking the hand free, accidentally struck the complainant in the eye. The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that it was difficult to believe that the accused struck the complainant for nothing at all. Something must have occurred to annoy the accused. It was probable that complainant's behaviour was to a certain extent offensive, but that did not justify the accused to assault him in the manner he did. The accused was fined Rs. 20.

THE STORY OF A GREAT DISCOVERY.

SOOTHING pains and healing wounds by the outward application of some balm of value is a custom as ancient as it is natural. The Greek charioteers did not emerge from their mad races without some severe bruise or gaping wound ; and to ancint each injury carefully with their favourite balm was an indispensable part of the day's programme. The old Roman heroes, too, who were injured by the wild beasts in the now ruined Colosseum of Rome, had to adopt similar methods of healing, and we find that this external "rubbing" has prevailed right from the earliest times. The only explanation of its survival, amidst so many changes in science, seems to lie in the fact that the external use of salves and balms is dictated to us by Nature herself. Our own instinct tells us to rub a part that hurts ; and in Zam-buk the ideal substance to apply to an injured or diseased surface is universally believed to have been found at last. We owe its discovery to the researches of an eminent chemist, who recognised the deficiencies of existing preparations, such as ointments, salves, liniments, and embrocations. It is a well-known fact that these oldfashioned preparations are not only imperfect in their action, but they frequently contain quantities of rancid animal fat and mineral products of a harmful nature. In the belief that, as, Nature had given to men the instinct to rub, she must surely have secreted somewhere the proper substance to rub with, the great chemist made a search for them amongst the rarest medicinal herbs growing beyond the borders of civilisation.

All available knowledge was gleaned about these plants ; and it was discovered how some of them could be made to yield gums and juices possessing healing, shooting, and antiseptic properties of a wonderful order. Costly experiments were made with mixtures or blendings of these juices, and at last a combination with astonishing powers as a healer and antiseptic was secured. To this unique preparation the name of Zam-buk was given and this is the healer which is to-day generally regarded as a household necessity. Zam-buk, has more than fulfilled the expectations of its discoverer, and many medical men to-day freely extol its merits. It possesses a wide range of usefulness, being especially recommended for cuts, bruises burns, scalds, sprains, stiffness, weak ankles, piles, running sores, eczema, gouty eczema, ulcers, pimples, boils, rash, raw chapped hands, scalp irritation, sore heads, barber's rash raw chin after shaving, hornet, centipede, wasp, mosquito, and other insect bites, nettle-stings, sore throat and chest, sore and aching of feet, chilbl

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1905.

QUEEN'S ROAD AND OVERBRIDGES.

WHEN modern Bombay was in course of construction many important mistakes were made. Foremost among these was the building of Queen's Road on the wrong side of the railway. The railway was constructed and the extension of residential Bombay ran along the line in the direction of Salsette. It has continued to extend in that direction as a consequence of the very excellent local train service maintained by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The time has come when the crowded condition of the Queen's Road has made itself painfully felt, and the necessity for the long-contemplated road on the seaside of the Railway has come forcibly upon us. This might have been made long ago and at somewhat less cost than it can to-day. But in order to reach that road, we must have overbridges. Some residents of Bombay—we believe a small minority—are for abolishing the railway throwing its width on to the Queen's Road, and endeavouring to deal with the passenger traffic by means of electric tramcars. If we considered that any service of trams would efficiently dispose of the traffic, we should be inclined to support this scheme. But any one who has lived out at Bandora—or thereabouts—and knows anything of the enormous train-loads of passengers carried between Colaba, or Church-Gate street, and Virar must recognise that nothing but very serious public inconvenience must result from stopping the train-service at Grant Road station. It may be found possible to cut off the line at Church-Gate-street when the Port Trust has completed its new scheme, and troops can be landed and despatched from the extended system of quays, instead of Sassoon Dock. But for all time from Church-Gate-street a train service will be necessary. In order to minimise the nuisance of the railway, the trains may be hauled by electricity, local trains as far as Virar and main line service by steam-engines as at present. But to ask for the total abandonment of the line is to demand that which is absurd. What we want is a new road, the long-talked of Marine Parade. To approach it we must have bridges. If the Church-Gate to Colaba section of the line is to be abolished, no bridge need be built near the B. B. and C. I. Offices—which the Railway Company is naturally anxious to avoid, though if it had been alive to its duties it would have built a footbridge outside the station a generation ago. An overbridge at the Chowpathi level-crossing is an absolute necessity, and if we had not an absentee Government—except for a few weeks in the year—that would have been erected twenty years ago. As to the necessity for yet another bridge we find there is a difference of opinion, but if a road on the sea-side of the line is to be built, there will arise a necessity for such means of communication between the sea-side-road and the native town, not merely a bridge which will communicate with Marine Lines, but will continue the alignment of the proposed road in front of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, joining Esplanade-Road and leading to the Sea-Face. It must be imperative that the bridges shall be of absolutely inoffensive design. No reproduction of the Wodehouse bridge will do. We must have elegant erections which will not be an eyesore, but which will rather be an ornament to the magnificent road they are to cross.

RUSSIA IN REVOLUTION.

THE Home papers just now are devoting a good deal of their space to the consideration of Russian internal conditions, and some of the more enterprising spirits have sought interviews with highly placed officials, in the hope of learning something more than their colleagues and of tapping some exclusive spring of information. They have not scored any marked success, for consideration of their own interests, and a desire for the continuance of such liberty as they enjoy prevents the Russian official imparting one scrap more intelligence than is absolutely safe—which means practically nothing more than is already common knowledge. General Trepoff has just granted an interview to a London correspondent and has charmed that individual—almost into the belief that he has imparted secrets unto him. But in truth the Governor of St. Petersburg managed with much success to conceal his thoughts on the aspects of the revolutionary movement, which is fuller of grave potentialities than any official will allow. "In Russia," said General Trepoff, in reply to a question, "there are no clearly defined political parties as with you. The conditions are entirely different. A number of the educated class is agitating for reform and even for the overthrow of the existing regime; but there are other educated people who wish that things should remain as they are. Even among Liberals no two men's ideas are alike as to the reforms they would wish to bring about." It is there that, it appears to us, General Trepoff falls into the common error of officialdom in Russia. Russian Revolutionaries and their aims are much better known in England than they are in their own country, and agitators, having greater freedom of speech than ever they could hope for in Moscow or St. Petersburg, do not hesitate to explain their aims and the manner in which they propose to accomplish them. It is true that in January last propagandists mixed up with social demonstrators and the demands became political instead of social as was intended. That is the very feature of Russian agitation which makes it dangerous and which tends to combine and consolidate political and social reform movements. The propagandist is gradually converting the Tsarist mob to its own way of thinking, and it is vain to suppose that Russia will ever know internal peace until both political and social aspirations of the people are treated, if not taken in hand at once, at least as one is the development of the other.

We have reason to believe that at no time in history have the prospects of Tsardom been more over-clouded. It is, we are assured, undeniable that at the present moment the army as well as the civil population is filled with disgust by the disasters of the war. The events at sea of the past few days will not have allayed that feeling. In December last Prince Troubetskoy, president of the Moscow Zemstvo, in a letter to Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, warned him that what was then passing was not a simple riot, but a revolution. And that is the text adopted by Mr. G. H. Perris who has given his views of the revolutionary movement in Russia in a compact volume. "Stimulated by the unpopularity of the war and by the stern measures taken to suppress the public feeling, the discontent both in the army and navy has greatly increased of late, and the recent mutinous incidents in the Baltic fleet, the outbreaks at Cronstadt, the burning down of the Naval arsenal at Sevastopol, of which the Government suggests no other explanation, the incident of the Neva salute, and the frequent resistance of the mobilisation of reserves, especially in the Polish towns, are sufficient to prove that the discontent of the common soldiers and sailors, who are only peasants and workmen at one remove, has become a grave factor in the situation." This is Mr. Perris, who has given the subject a good many years of observation and study. The same writer has sought to show that the historic autocracy has degenerated during the last two reigns into a lawless and incapable oligarchy and that the oligarchy is being undermined by the very economic forces which it brought into existence for its own enrichment."

While the population of the manufacturing towns and cities are thus uneasy, that of the rural districts is scarcely less so, though more fitful in its manifestations. Even General Trepoff, whose aim it is to belittle the signs of discontent, was constrained to admit that the agragrian agitation is a very serious matter, though he would not have it regarded as organised revolution. At all events, trouble breaks out nearly every year. The explanation of these outbreaks really lies in the fact that the peasants' holdings are too small to yield enough produce for their wants. When Alexander II. freed the serfs, land was parcelled out to them through their village communities. The quantity of the holding varies in proportion to the productiveness of the soil, the theory being that each allotment shall be able to support a man and his family. The size is usually from three to six acres. That provision was made forty years ago. Since that time the population of Russia has doubled. It is, therefore, perfectly clear that the land is inadequate to the purposes for which it was originally applied. This is no new discovery, yet the Minister of the Interior takes no steps to remedy the evil. He contemplates inducing the peasants to migrate to other parts of the Empire and empowering the agricultural banks to advance money to village communities for the purchase of estates from the nobles. But no active steps have been taken beyond the shooting down or exiling of those who are guilty of any manifestation of impatience. No other result can accrue than the spread of the revolutionary spirit among the peasantry. Whatever officialdom may profess and try to think, it has taken hold on both artisans and peasants, and they are more willing to follow the teachings of the Gapons than the Trepoffs. "Against soldiers and officers who are slaying their innocent brothers, together with the wives and children of these and against all oppressors of the people, I utter my pastoral curse. Upon soldiers who help the nation to win liberty I invoke a blessing, and from the military oath of allegiance which they took to the traitorous Tsar, at whose behest the blood of innocent people was shed, I hereby absolve them." Such was the pith of one of Father Gapon's epistles and coming from one so influencial its effect was far reaching, "Just as after a storm," replies General Trepoff, "the waves remain high for a time, so a period of agitation always follows an acute crisis. I believe the calm has now come and will be unbroken." But the revolutionary leaders say: "No, we are on the eve of a long and terrible struggle—a war between the Russian people and the subject nationalities on the one hand, and the Army, the bureaucracy and the Court on the other—and the people will win."

HARD HITTING IN CRICKET.

WE notice from the home papers, received by last mail, that in the course of the Australian W. Armstrong's innings against Nottinghamshire he made several high hits which pitched in the pavilion and "counted six by special arrangement." It has always seemed to us a pity that this "special arrangement" should not be general. "Over the ropes," and not "out of the ground," should be the measurement of a sixer in first-class cricket. County grounds, reckoned as total enclosures, vary very much in size. A straight drive cannot very well be made at Lord's from the pavilion end. Bonnor at his biggest could not have half done it. Any fair hitter can drop the ball into the churchyard at Taunton. But, one way and another, a hit over the ropes on any ground is worth six, if only because the fact of its counting six gives the batsman a good reason for putting all his strength into his high drive. Classically and scientifically, a high drive is not as commendable as a daisy-cutter. But human nature in batsmen and spectators favours the high hit that risks a catch in the country on the chance of clearing the ropes, and there is no doubt that the regular gift of six for over the ropes would encourage batsmen to hit, and would add to the pleasures of the game. It is true enough that batsmen may hit for the pleasure of hitting regardless of the sordid reckoning in runs; but they are supposed to consider the interests of their sides, and as long as a gentle push along the ground counts as much as a whole-hearted lift there is no proper justification for daring and risking enterprise. A batsman, like Armstrong, who can hit very powerfully, has no inducement to lay himself out for genuine unmitigated driving as long as an ordinary forward stroke counts four, and a great drive over the ropes counts the same. It sometimes happens in county matches that the wicket is pitched so near one of the side boundaries that the drive over the ropes in one direction is comparatively short and scarcely worth six; but, as it would be the same for both sides and would do no harm, we cannot see why the old "out of the ground" custom should not be abandoned everywhere in favour of such an arrangement as that made between the Australians and Nottingham.

THE R. I. M. S. Hardinge left Hongkong for Rangoon on 2nd June and is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 22nd instant with the 110th Mahrattas on board, strength as under—8 officers, 14 native officers 678 non-commissioned officers and men. 70 followers 2 horses and the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion and 2 men.

WITH effect from the 1st July the maximum amount for which a single money order may be drawn in India on the British Central Africa Protectorate will be raised from £10 to £40.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 22nd April, amounted to Rs. 2,357, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 293. Total earnings from 1st January to 22nd April, were Rs. 37,531, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,713.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 22nd April, amounted to Rs. 25,322, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 11,190. Total earnings from 1st January to 22nd April, were Rs. 3,36,817, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 80,095.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway, for the week ending 22nd April, amounted to Rs. 3,778, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 741. Total earnings from 1st January to 22nd April, were Rs. 65,122, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,836.

IT is estimated that at the battle of Mukden, the Japanese expended 500,000 (15,000,000) rounds of rifle ammunition and 200,000 shells, which is considered small.

SEVEN torpedo-destroyers have been placed on the stocks in France, some at Toulon, others at Rochefort. They will have a displacement of 335 tons. Their maximum speed is 28 to 30 knots.

THE military spirit is so vigorous in Japan that where 1,321 candidates presented themselves for 220 vacancies at the Military College in 1903 in the next year 2,376 appeared for 400 vacancies. In 1903 there were 368 volunteers in 1904, 1372.

COMPLETE returns of the Russian prisoners in Japan, stated the "Telegraph," a fortnight ago, have been made. They show 10 generals, 70 colonels and majors, 884 captains and ensigns, 8,558 non-commissioned officers, 50,769—total 60,291.

THE death occurred at Alderley Park, near Crewe of the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley, widow of the third baron, who died in 1903. Her ladyship was the daughter of the late Senor Don Santiago Federico San Roman, of Seville, and was married in 1862.

As an object-lesson in the gentle art of defining a spade gracefully, the following note, taken from the "St. Paul's (Harringay) Magazine," would be difficult to beat." An umbrella was lost in church at the Men's Service. If any gentleman, who was present should discover a strange umbrella in his possession would he kindly leave it with the verger?"

NOT content with having lost over £2,000 on the wrecked "Camille," and narrowly missed drowning herself into the bargain, Madame du Gast has already ordered a new motor-boat, in which she will contest the Algiers to Toulon, Mediterranean Cup next year. For, says the Paris correspondent of the "Telegraph," it is actually intended to renew the race a twelve month hence.

ACCORDING to the Newport (Rhode Island) correspondent of the "Telegraph," the question of over-taxing Nicholas Brown, aged four years, who is known as the world's richest baby, is now occupying the authorities. The child, an orphan, possesses personal property estimated to be worth over £2,000,000. Baby Brown's assessment was raised lately by several thousand pounds, and his lawyers are combating the case.

FRANCE has a thrifty population as the statistics of her Savings Banks show. The figures for 1903 are given in the "Journal Officiel" for March of the present year. On the 31st of December 1903, there were 7,326,073 Savings Bank books in use representing a capital of 3,8177,[illegible] million francs. In the Post Office Savings Banks, there was a deposit of 1,106·8 millions of francs, divided among 3,991,412 depositors.

THE Motor Yachting Committee unanimously decided that the course of the Boulogne to Folkestone race should be from Boulogne to Folkestone and back without a stop. There will be four classes of "racers" ranging from 6 1/2 to 25 metres in length, four classes of "cruisers," and a supplementary class for fishing-boats. The entrance fee for all boats up to 8 metres will be 100fr. and for larger boats 200fr. The prizes aggregate nearly 50,000fr. in value.

A NUMBER of Military trophies connected with the recent campaigns in China and South Africa have, at the instance of the War Office, just been sent out to India as mementos of that country's military services to the Empire. Three guns captured in China during the Boxer troubles are allotted respectively to Lucknow, Peshawur, and Delhi, and others, from South Africa, are to be presented to the municipal authorities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. The Viceregal Lodge at Simla, the newly founded Indian Staff College, and the Government Houses at Madras, Ootacamund, Mahableshwar, and Poona receive sets of rifles, as do also the twenty-eight Volunteer corps, which sent contingents to South Africa for service with Lumsden's Horse.

UNDER the title "Escuela Naval de Comercio," writes the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General for Spain, a committee of Barcelona citizens have founded a sort of commercial college, the pupils of which, after completing the ordinary three-course school curriculum, are given an opportunity of acquiring a practical insight into foreign commercial and banking methods. The peculiarity of this course of study lies in the fact that the pupils spend the period of instruction on board a steamer chartered for the purpose, visiting the chief quarters of the world in order to acquire a practical knowledge of all branches of commerce. In the first voyage all the most important Mediterranean and Eastern ports and those on the Atlantic Ocean, are visited, in the second the African and South American ports, and finally in the third course the principal harbours of the United States and Great Britain are the subjects of study.

MANNERS.

IT is somewhat curious, observes an anonymous writer, that no class at any school has ever been formed for the teaching of manners. The old joke—which may, possibly, have had some foundation in fact—about the ancient Dame School where twopence per week extra was charged to parents for teaching manners, still survives. It is, nevertheless, strange, joking apart, that the inculcation of good behaviour, of unselfishness, and of generous and refined regard for the feelings of other people, does not form a separate and essential part of our educational system; and society is very much the loser in consequence. Of course there are schools and schools—high class, middle class, and lower class—and parents make the selection for their children in accordance with their tastes and having especial regard to the probable kind of companionship which they desire their offspring to have.

They assume that in the highest class of school the associations of their boys or girls will be all that they could desire; and many people of a frugal mind are restrained from the temptation to secure the benefit of cheap and efficient education obtainable at a low price by the fear that the objectionable contact of their beloved ones with the badly brought-up children of other people, may prove to be very bad economy.

But manners, however, are by no means confined, either to low class, cheap schools or to the lower classes of society. The expression a gentleman born means, rather, an instinctive inherent quality of mind and heart not by any means necessarily connected with aristocratic connections or blue blood; and rudeness and vulgarity are not unfrequently the characteristic of those who ought to know better. A cutting and deserved retort was made some years ago to an arrantly snobbish remark of a German Count, not unknown in diplomatic circles, to an Italian Ambassador. In a "crush" at a public function the Count had pushed, very rudely, against the Ambassador, whom he did not know. The latter remonstrated, whereupon the aggressor said, Do you know who I am? I am Count H.E. I Sir, replied the diplomat, who recognised his man, as an explanation your statement is ample, but as an excuse is insufficient. A very neat companion illustration is in the the retort attributed to Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who, when out fishing or shooting alone one day on the estate of a friend, accidentally wandered on to the domain of a neighbouring Squire, who was very jealous of his preserves. Approaching the Squire's house, the trespasser was seen from the bay windows of the dining-room, inside which a white cloth had just been laid for dinner. A servant was sent down to warn the intruder that he was trespassing, but as no notice was taken of the warning, the master himself came down in a towering rage, and cried out angrily, Sir, do you know that these are my manors? If these are your manners, retorted Sheridan, I don't think much of 'em! Joking, sir, is all very well, said the irate landowner; but just put yourself in my place for a moment—supposing you were the owner of this property, and I were the intruder, what would you do? Do, replied Sheridan, I should say, slapping the other on the back, My dear fellow, come in and dine with me. The sally so tickled the fancy of the Squire that an invitation to dinner was the result of the incident.

When, many years ago, it was proposed to educate the lower classes at the expense of the others, and our late School Board system was the result, it was explained that the cost to the ratepayers for teaching the three R's was not likely to exceed twopence in the pound. It had gone up, as everybody who was taxable knew to his cost, far beyond that amount when the School Board regime came to an end; and the cost was run up by the inclusion in the School Board curriculum of high class subjects never intended to be given in the Board Schools when Parliament consented to the passing of the Education Act of 1870; but amongst the subjects taught in Board Schools manners did not come in. The writer of a recent letter to the "Times" referred to the outturn of the School Board as the howling, undisciplined products of one and twopence in the pound; and it is, at any rate, a significant fact that the rise of the hooligan has been coincident with the reign of the School Boards. As hooliganism was developed amongst the very class which the Board Schools were designed to reach, and as the education given was compulsory, it is very certain that this education did not include manners.

Although, as already hinted, refined and gentlemanly or ladylike conduct are often inherent, and are by no means restricted to the well-born, it is certain that the culture or refinement and unselfishness can do a great deal to make people what they ought to be. There is, generally, a good deal of the wild animal in an untaught child and we really believe that "parents and guardians"—the latter word including teachers of all kinds—are largely responsible for the ruffianism and crime that still stain this wicked world of ours.

Why cannot we have in all our system of bringing up the young something of the Japanese plan, which has produced results in the grown-ups that are astonishing the world just now? Love for children should never be carried to the absurd, foolish, and positively demoralising indulgence that is conspicuous in far too many homes. The slightest indication, at the earliest possible age, of rudeness or selfishness should be sternly repressed. The child should be taught that it is only a small atom in a big world, and that there are other dwellers in that world requiring some attention and consideration. These should be home lessons, and they should be followed up at school. No doubt, in a well-ordered school any symptoms of rudeness when they break out are checked, but there is no teaching of set purpose—no class for "manners," as there ought to be. Compulsory manners are, at least, intrinsically, as important as compulsory Greek. We are not advocates for any unnecessary severity, but prevention is better than cure. Nothing so effectually stopped "garrotting," which broke out many years ago, as the lash, and repression of this sort is, after all, the greatest kindness, not only to the criminal, but to society.

One who travels much is painfully conscious of a vast amount of discourtesy exhibited in tram, train, steamboat, or bus. It is observable in trains in the leaving open of doors and windows, in the omission of a "Thank you!" when a door or window is opened for an outgoing passenger, and in a thousand and one other ways. It all arises, probably, from want of training, and from the absence of early inculcation of polite behaviour. No doubt, as the old "saw" says: "Politeness has its seat in the heart," and a good deal of the easy courtesy one happily meets sometimes is inborn; but a great deal of the delightful quality can, and ought to be, taught in our schools. There should, in short, be a class, daily for the teaching of manners.

MISS MAUD WHITTAKER, a young lady residing at East Finchley, brought an action to recover damages for personal injuries caused by negligence on the part of Pean's Parcels Express. The case for plaintiff was that on July 25 last, she was cycling with a friend on the Great North Road to Barnet. In front of them was a two-horse van belonging to the defendants, which suddenly turned off the road at right angles. The result was that Miss Whittaker ran into the horses and sustained injuries to her shoulder and thumb, besides damaging her bicycle. The defendants pleaded contributory negligence. The jury awarded plaintiff £250, and judgment was entered for that amount, with costs.

AN accident of a remarkable character occurred at Ilkley on the 13th of May. As a phaeton, in which were a Blackpool gentleman, Mr. John Hodgson, who is eighty-four years of age, and a lady companion, was nearing Denton Bridge, it was run into by a motor-car coming from Burley. At the time it was thought that little or no damage had been done, except that the lady and gentleman had received a shock. Shortly after the accident, however, the phaeton broke in two. The horse bolted with the front portion of the vehicle, and the other part overturned and threw the occupants into the road. The right shoulder of Mr. Hodgson was dislocated, and he is also suffering from the shock. The lady also received severe bruises. The horse was stopped before further damage had been done.

FUGITIVES FROM BATTLE.

RUSSIAN SHIPS AT MANILA.

MORE NEAR HONGKONG.

THE PEACE EFFORTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 5.

A telegram from Washington states that the United States has ordered the immediate internment of the Russian ships at Manila.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that a Russian Volunteer ship, two torpedo-boats, a cruiser and some transports have been sighted 240 miles south-east of Hongkong.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The American Government's standpoint regarding the Russian ships at Manila is that only ordinary damages and not those received in battle are reparable without internment.

Count Lamsdorff will to-morrow communicate to the Tsar Count Cassini's account of his interview with President Roosevelt.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that Admiral Urin's squadron arrived off Gutzloff.

Fourteen thousand officers and men of the Baltic fleet were killed and drowned in the great naval battle, 4,600 captured and 3,000 escaped.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Nachimoff, Vladimir Monomach and Dimitri Donskoi were sunk in comparatively shallow water and can be raised.

RESIGNATION OF ALEXEIEFF.

Not Accepted.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Admiral Alexeieff and M. Bulyguin have resigned the Viceroyalty of the Far East and the Ministry of the Interior respectively, but their resignations have not been accepted.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says that M. Bulyguin's resignation is obviously due to the virtual dictatorship conferred on General Trepoff. The latter prohibited the congress of members of the Zemstvos who were meeting at Moscow to-day.

UNREST IN RUSSIA.

A Bomb Factory at Riga.

The Police at Riga have discovered a bomb factory and seized fifty bombs after an armed resistance.

KING ALFONSO IN ENGLAND.

Enthusiastic Reception.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

King Alfonso, escorted by warships, reached Portsmouth at midday to-day, and was received by the Prince of Wales, who accompanied him to London.

It rained incessantly, but a large crowd welcomed his Majesty.

Extraordinary Police precautions were taken to ensure his safety.

LORD KITCHENER'S SCHEME.

Cabinet Decision.

The "Westminster Gazette" understands that the Cabinet has come to a decision, which they believe will be acceptable to Lord Kitchener, involving the adoption of the greater part of his administrative scheme.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STORES SCANDAL.

Officers Suspended.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Arnold Forster, said that pending a further enquiry two Colonels and some other officers have been relieved of their duties as the result of the report of the Departmental Committee presided over by General Sir W. Butler for investigating the war stores scandal in South Africa.

COUNT VON BUELOW.

Created a Prince.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Emperor William has created Count von Buelow a Prince.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

The "Standard" states that Government declines to countenance the proposed Morocco Conference.

M. DELCASSE RESIGNS,

M. Delcasse has resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

M. Rouvier will temporarily replace him.

PRESIDENT LOUBET VISITS SPAIN.

President Loubet has accepted the invitation of King Alfonso to visit Madrid in the autumn.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

The Government of Bengal, with the approval of the Government of India, have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 26,36,800 for the extension of import Jetties Nos. 7 and 8, and the work will be taken up at once.

THE NATAL DISASTER.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT REFUSES HELP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between his Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor of Natal regarding the recent calamity near Durban in which a number of Indian agriculturists lost their lives.

"Governor of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, to Viceroy, dated 4th June, 1905:—One terrific storm, on Wednesday night caused bursting of reservoir at Pinetown and flooding of Umbilo Valley, chiefly inhabited by Indian agriculturists. Official report not yet come to hand as telegraph and railway communications have been disorganised, but I regret to say that the latest newspapers estimate the loss of life to be from 300 to 500."

"Viceroy to Governor of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, dated 5th June, 1905:—I have been deeply grieved to hear of serious loss of life among Indian agriculturists owing to bursting of reservoir in Natal, but am confident that your Government will do all that is possible to alleviate the distress of their families and of the survivors."

[Which we take it means that the Indian Government is too much occupied relieving the sufferers from the earthquake to spare Natal a thought and if India desire to assist, it must do so by private effort.]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Jones, Indian Army, is granted an extension of 5 years in the tenure of his appointment as Military Secretary to the Mysore Government.

The deaths are reported of Captain Percival, R. G. A., at Ferozepore on 5th June, and Lieutenant Udal, 36th Sikhs, at Bangalore on 3rd June, from enteric fever.

Colonel C. E. Yate C. S. I., Indian Army, is permitted to reside out of India.

Major Herbert, 19th Punjabis, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment.

Lieutenant Cruickshank, R. G. A., is posted to the Northern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Messrs. A. E. Boyd and C. G. Nomico are appointed Second-Lieutenants of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

WESTERN COMMAND.

Appointments.—With the approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Lieutenant-General Commanding is pleased to make the following appointment:—108th Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant A. G. McC. Cole, Cheshire Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 22nd May 1905.

Appointments.—The Lieutenant-General Commanding is pleased to make the following appointments:—Brigade Staff.—Captain C. B. L. Clery, 125th Rifles, to officiate as Brigade-Major, Ahmednagar Brigade, during the absence on leave of Major C. O. O. Tanner, or pending further orders. Dated 17th May 1905. 101st Grenadiers.—Major P. H. Cunningham, "pro tem." 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain A. M. Doveton, "pro tem." 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander; and Captain G. M. Rolland, V. C., "pro tem." 4th Double Company Commander, to be 4th Double Company Commander, with effect from the date, Major F. A. Hoghton was transferred to 74th Punjabis (late 14th Madras Infantry).

Artillery—Postings.—The following posting is ordered:—Major A. L. Molesworth from School of Gunnery, to No. 90 Company, Shoeburyness, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Military Works Services.—On arrival in India, Captain G. B. Kensington, R. E., is posted to the 6th (Poona) Divison.

Examinations—Royal Army Medical Corps.—The undermentioned Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps passed in subject h (i) at the examination held in India in the month of May 1905 for promotion to Captain:—Lieutenant N. D. Walker and Lieutenant J. D. Richmond.

Bombay Cavalry Lines' Committee.—The composition of the Bombay Cavalry Lines' Committee will be as follows, in supersession of that given in Bombay Command Order No. 754 of 1903:—President: Brevet-Colonel E. F. H. McSwiney, C. B., D. S. O., 20th Deccan Horse. Members: Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Forbes, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Grantham, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

Reorganisation—Supply and Transport Corps.—The following transfers were ordered:—Captain F. W. H. Forteath, from Aden to Poona. Captain J. S. Swan from Bombay to Mhow, Captain W. B. Hickie, from Karachi to Quetta.

Lieutenant A. R. B. Shuttleworth, from Poona to Rawalpindi, Captain H. E. ap R. Pryce, from Mhow to Peshawar, Captain C. F. G. Lang, from Belgaum to Mhow, Lieutenant A. S. Noake, from Poona to Mhow, Lieutenant C. R. Lloyd, from Mhow to Madras, Lieutenant H. L. Harkness, from Ahmednagar to Quetta, Captain W. C. Crosse, from Poona to Bombay, Lieutenant W. Marshall, from Bombay to Bangalore.

Artillery—Appointments.—With reference to the instructions contained in Command Orders Nos 103 and 399 of 1905, it has been decided to keep a list of Officers, who are recommended for appointment as Adjutants of Royal Artillery are requested to submit to this Office, from time to time, the names of Officers desirous of, and recommended for, such appointment. On a vacancy actually occurring, the name of the Officer, whom it is desired to appoint will also be submitted.

Pioneer Sergeants.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and men are reported to have qualified for the appointment of Pioneer Sergeant at the Kirkee Class, 1904-1905:—Lance-Corporal G. Few, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, Lance-Corporal W. Hebden, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, Corporal R. Somers, 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment, Private A. Murray, 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, Private D. Allan, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders and Lance-Corporal C Rowles, 1st Battalion Middlestex Regiment.

Permitted to return to duty.—The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Melliss V.C., 109th Infantry, Captain P. C. R. Barclay 120th Rajputana Infantry and Major A. H. D. Creagh, 22ist Pioneers

Extensions of Leave.—The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—Major F. C. Grant, 39th Central India Horse, for four months, on private affairs. Captain R. W. Burton, 98th Infantry, for three months, on medical certificate. Captain H. Ross, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, for ten days, on private affairs. Captain C S. Fellows, 108th Infantry, to 15th October 1905 on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. W. Brownrigg, R.E., out of India, for six months, on medical certificate, under the British Service Leave Rules. This cancels Command Order No. 381 of 7th April 1905.

ARRIVALS, JUNE 6.

Lieut L G B Rodney, R I Rifles from leave, from England.
Lieut P E Bradney, Som L I, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Lieut O T M Leckie, 104th Rifles, on leave, from Hongkong.
Major C Burrard, 12ist Pioneers, on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 6.

Capt Grafton Young, I M S, on leave, to England.
Lieut A Meadow, R A M C, on leave, to England.
Lieut Bradney, Som L I, on leave, to England.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE UNITED IMPERIAL NAVY.

SPEECH BY SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Imperial Industries Club, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that it would be a grave mistake in the interests of the Empire, if any self-governing colony maintained an independent navy, instead of joining in paying the costs of the great Imperial navy. If anything like proportionate contributions were received from the colonies, the latter must be admitted to the counsels of the Empire to decide the policy of the Empire and the cost of the navy. The promotion of further union should be on the lines of common defence, as parts of a common Empire. Mr. James, Agent-General for Western Australia, said that the Imperialistic feeling in Australia was stronger than in Britain. The desire to develop a separate navy was not because Australia desired to shirk her responsibility.

GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

PROPAGANDA DEPRECATED BY THE KAISER.

The German Navy League's press propaganda has been severely criticised in the Reichstag and the Independent organs, as calculated to excite mistrust in Britain, and to embarrass the German Government. The Kaiser, in replying to a telegram of homage despatched to him from the Congress held by the League, expressed his dissatisfaction at the League's policy. As a result the President and Vice-Presidents of the League have now resigned.

GERMAN AND THE HERERROS.

The offering of blood money by General Von Trotha, commanding the German forces in German South-West Africa, has increased the Cape's dissatisfaction at the Colony's being used by Germany as a base for supplies.

AUSTRALIANS vs. GENTLEMEN.

CONCLUDING DAY'S PLAY.

The weather broke dull and threatening this morning, May 20th, and rain fell prior to the resumption of play. The attendance at Lords was small. Hesketh-Prichard (5) and Martyn (4), the over-night not out men re-started to the bowling of Cotter and Noble. The score had not been altered, when Noble clean bowled Hesketh Prichard 3—5—18. Fry was the fourth man in, and he commenced briskly. In the first half-hour, he hit five fourers all to leg, three of them being off Cotter. Darling effected the first change in his bowling by substituting Laver for Cottor. Fry greeted the newcomer by cutting him for 4, but the Sussex captain was dismissed in the over. He had made 26, when he played a ball sharply back to Laver and retired. Martyn 4. Four for 54. Martyn was the next to go. He had made 9, when a fine ball from Laver beat him. Mc Laren 2. Five for 53. Beldam joined McLaren, and an attempt was made to save the situation. Beldam was facing Laver, when he hit a ball back high in the air, and the bowler brought off an easy catch. Six for 57. The rot had now fairly set in, and Wynyard was the next to go. He played a ball from Layer into the slips, and Howell brought off a nice right-hand catch. 7—3—65. Laver, who had captured the last three wickets, was bowling with just enough break to puzzle the batsmen and with a good variety of pace balls. Howell, who was on at the other end, took the next wicket, McLaren being his victim. The Lancashire captain hit a ball softly to short leg, where it was accepted by Noble. 8—10—65. Evans joined Foster in time to see the latter caught at the wickets by Newland off Howell. 9—1—66. Brearley followed, and was easily caught by Cotter fielding third-man off Howell before he had scored. Evans 1. Total, 66. The innings had ended sensationally, Howell taking the last three wickets in one over at a cost of 1 run. The Australians won with an innings and 189 runs to spare. The weather since the resumption of play had been delightful, although the wicket may have been affected by the morning rain. The following are the scores:—

GENTLEMEN.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
C B Fry, b Noble	26	c and b Lavor	26	
C Warner, b Laver	26	c Cotter	0	
G W Beldam, run out	26	c and b Laver	1	
A C Maclaren, b Cotter	0	c Noble, b Howell	10	
Capt Wynyard, b Laver	61	c Howell, b Laver	3	
H H Foster, b Howell	12	c Newland, b Howell	0	
W H H Evans, c Newland, b McLeod	21	not out	1	
H Martyn, c Laver, b McLeod	12	b Laver	9	
H C McDonell, run out	9	b Noble	5	
H Hesketh-Prichard, not out	19	b Noble	5	
W Brearley, st Newland, b M L od	3	c Cotter, b Howell	0	
Extras	36	Extras	6	
Total	300	Total	66	

AUSTRALIA—1st Innings.

S E Gregory, c Martyn, b Brearley	33
C McLeod, b Brearley	21
W Howell, c Warner, b Hesketh Prichard	7
R A Duff, b Brearley	91
V Trumper, b Brearley	0
M A Noble, b Brearley	4
W Armstrong, not out	248
J Darling, not out	117
Extras	21
Total (innings declared)	551

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, JUNE 4.

THE approaching departure of our Governor-General, who proceeds to Lisbon on the 15th instant by the Rubbatino steamer, leaving this on the 12th instant for Bombay, has caused surprise and general regret, for at one time it was thought his Excellency General Galhardo, would have remained until the end of the year when the Prince and Princess of Wales will be here, as already notified by the Minister on a short visit to their once famous city, but now a sleeping town, for commerce and agriculture are fast dying out, and the bulk of its inhabitants are emigrating to British territories. We need here a good Civilian Governor, possessing a thorough knowledge of the country and of the mode and principle on which British India is conducted, and not a Military or Naval Officer, for, thanks to General Galhardo, who has established order and peace in Sattary and other territories in the Novas Conquistas, by his rigorous and firm measures thereby gaining the name of a pacifier. All that is now needed is a statesman of acknowledged abilities, like Senhor Serra E. Moura, who was for many years our Attorney-General of the Crown and afterwards Chief Justice and is now the President in Lisbon of the Consulting Board for the colonies or a man like Senhor Navarro who was for many years our Revenue Commissioner and now holds a similar post in Portugal, but both being advanced in years may not care to return to India. If the old Ministry (Conservative) had remained in office, it is not unlikely the post would have been offered to Viscount de Wrem, the popular Consul-General for British India, and we hear that his Excellency had expressed his readiness to accept the high post of Governor-General of Portuguese India, provided he was left a free hand, and not be tied down by Ministerial dictations. We hope that the successor of General Galhardo, whoever he may be, will try his best to infuse life and vigour in the general administration of this country, and give an impulse to Agriculture and Commerce. It is said here that General Galhardo, whose health has not been of the best, nor that of Lady Galhardo who was seriously ill last month, will be offered an important post in Portugal.

The Patriarch Archbishop of Goa has greatly improved in health by the change to Belgaum and is expected back about the 15th instant.

The scarcity of drinking water is much felt here, and all the wells are nearly dry.

Senhor Costa Paulino has been offered the post of Manager of the Branch here of the "Banco Ultramarmo" vacant by the death of Senhor Duarte, who, it is reported, has left its affairs in a rather unsatisfactory condition. Senhor Paulino was at one time an assistant in the Head Office of the above Bank and is a gentleman of considerable mercantile experience, possessing the "suaviter in modo and fortiter in re," and the general opinion is that a better selection could be made.

The news of the establishment in your city of a Goan Cooperative Society has been well received here, and if well supported by the Government and all landed and agricultural proprietors, should prove of considerable benefit to this country, whose trade is at present monopolized by Hindoos and Mahomedans who study only their own interests. Messrs. Shepherd & Co., whose steamers run between this and your city should be asked to encourage the new Company and to lower their rates of freight.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Royal Academy.

MUSICAL NOTES.

NEW PLAYS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

THE Royal Academy, as the President assured banqueters a year ago, is a prosperous and successful institution. With a complacency easily mistaken for satisfaction, it suffers what Whistler was pleased to call the last insult—popularity—in the form of vast numbers of the "shilling public" daily to be found thronging Burlington House. Commercially, all is well; as caterer-in-chief to the public, the Academy fulfils its duties. But from the standpoint of æsthesics, is it equally well? At a first survey, attention is for the most part concentrated on a few fine things, and, leaving till later a more detailed examination of the show, the generous-minded visitor is inclined to think that, even if overlooked initially, there must in the closely-packed crowd be many a "worthy . . . guest" to whom fitting honour is done. Candour compels one to admit, however, that, if eight or ten pictures be eliminated little remains capable to enhance the sense of vitality, to induce some new and "dear delight." Among pictures, the memory of which will be treasured are the Orchardson portrait, of exquisite poise and sensibility, the gallant cavalcade by C. W. Furse, the radiant landscape of Mr. Clausen, the "Manuel Garcia," and, if only because of the splendid silhouette of the Marquis, and the beauty of the flags, the Marlborough group of Mr. Sargent. But apart from these, and work by three or four other painters, the gods seem to have exacted an amount of labour disproportionate to the meagre æsthetic feast.

Again, though it be conceded that a wise selection from the works submitted has been made, that the intensely sincere but unselective, and by some overpraised, "Lycidas" is the only unjustifiable rejection of the year—and that would be to grant incredibly much—does the general arrangement indicate a respect for that which is pictorially informed? It is impossible to answer in the affirmative. Admitting the inherent justice of giving to members and associates a large proportion of line-space—Professor Herkomer has 24 feet of it in Gallery VI. for what the irreverent see as a modernised "Cenacolo," with above it the modestly-sized "Last Supper" of Mr. Oswald Moser—has the Academy fulfilled its artistic duties? Few unbiassed connoisseurs can make a survey of the eleven galleries devoted to works in oil and answer "Yes." In many cases there have been placed on the level of eight anecdotes pictorially unwrought, sentimentalities that it is difficult to square with artistic probity cloyingly pretty, and hence vulgar things and this often to the detriment of work by capable men, lacking, however, any "subject appeal." If the Academy is content to abandon its claim to be an educative body, criticism is silenced. As an educative body it takes a hardly less false view of its responsibilities than till now have done the Chantrey Trustees. Were the annual summer exhibitions placed on a higher level, doubtless the number of entrance shillings would diminish, and, short of facing such a contingency, little can be done. As an institution, financially dependent in the main upon the gate-money at the summer shows—for, alone of London societies, it charges no commission on sales, and the "Old Masters" are not a source of profit—one can understand the Academy definitely refusing to take such a course. But then it must forfeit all claims to leadership, and—disregarding the fact that many men of mark—such, for instance, as Sir James Guthrie, Mr. Lavery, Mr. Wilson Steer, Mr. C. H. Shannon, Mr. A. E. John—are not of those even nominated for associate ship—in the most restricted sense to represent national art.

If Mr. Stott's The Shepherd, which though not skied, is an example of inconsiderate hanging, hardly ranks with his Cider Press at the New Gallery—a picture, by the way, that, in preference to several, might well have been bought by the Chantrey trustees—it shows how intimately he perceives beauty in humble places. The shepherd, with a new-born lamb under his arm, enters the dim shed from the moonlit night; his smock and the fleeces of the sheep are tempered white, the frock of the little girl with the candle is of quenched lilac, everything is sensitively muted, and even the lack of structural certitude sometimes noticeable becomes here almost a virtue. Several of the Scotsmen hold aloof from the Academy but this year for the first time we have some of Mr. Austen Brown's pastorals on a small scale, which stand out by reason of their admirable tonic qualities. Mr. R. W. Allan's Home and Shelter is eminently reasonable and far more than ordinarily able, though the white Chinese grotesque is over-emphatic in Mr. George Henry's picture, as a study in browns it is broad, fluent unhackneyed and the Unemployed of Mr. Tom Robertson—a study of sunlit boats on a beach—makes unmistakably for pleasure. Two of the exhibits of Mr. Charles Sims are noteworthy. Washing Day with white draperies well disposed, and in tone capitally differentiated, and the simple, breezy, The Kite. Landscapes by outsiders with claims on the attention include Mr. James Henry's In Wensleydale with its living water; Mr. James Charles' Spring, a gay celebration of blossom time; Mr. Arthur Meade's study of a sunlit copse carpeted with bluebells; Mr. J. Buxton Knight's Showery Morning, with alert huntsmen and hounds on the upland; and possibly examples by Mr. Sydney Lee, Mr. Jose Weiss, Mr. Arthur Streeton, Mr. Gwelo Goodman, in each case hung so high as to make adequate examination impossible.

Mr. G. W. Lambert's equestrian portrait of a boy has a certain boldness of design and gravity of colour, but as characterisation it is slightly unsatisfactory. Mr. J. H. Lorimer's "Midsummer's Eve: A Reverence to Roses," has charm of light in the sky, and the theme is attractive enough, but the white robed women who encircle and do obeisance to Verrocchio's "Putto with the Dolphin" are rather invertebrate, rather self-conscious. The succession of horses' heads in Waiting shows how capable in this direction is Miss Lucky Kemp-Welch; in Mr. Walter Donne's Waking Day, London, there is apprehension, of the quality of morning sunlight; the jewel-deep sea in Mr. Herbert Draper's canvas should be noted. None of the three large religious works by non-members is uplifted pictorially, much less have any of them suffered the sea change to something rich and rare. The most popular picture of the year probably is The Cheat—at Bridge—of the Hon. John Collier, who has a keen eye for the actualities and facility in the construction of such a scene. There are few noteworthy things in the water-colour room, but we may name the minutely careful Surrey Chalk Pit of the President, the inventive drawings of Mr Arthur Rackham, and Mr. R. W. Allan's Iona, which stands out from among a crowd of trivialities. In the little visited black-and-white room are examples by the young Detmold brothers and an essay by Mr. Shepperson reminiscent of the illustrations of the sixties.

Jacques Thibaud is rapidly coming to the front as a violinist of singular temperament and of great feeling. His second Violin Recital of one or two days ago included Mendelssohn's Concerto for Violin in E minor. Whether Mendelssohn altogether deserved the immense interest which has been lavished upon this Concerto, or whether it may be left alone as simply an example of the cleverest man that ever handled the art of music, is clearly a matter which cannot be established now save from the standpoint of absolute independence. Mendelssohn was very careful to walk in the ways of the great classical masters. But he, as all events, knew exactly what he was about, and he also knew how to create from the infinite resources of music that which in beauty should immediately appeal to the public. Mendelssohn wrote not for all times, but distinctly for a day. Luckily for him his work has gone on in its fulfilment during quite a long period of time even though it may not continue to exist in that great future which holds in its hands "the keys of all the creeds." It may be said at once that he played the first movement extremely well, when Mendelssohn was at his best, when he determined to do, or rather to realise, the thorough inspiration that was within his soul, he accomplished his object with a certain perfection of feeling which has no parallel, we imagine, in music, save in the case of the work of Mozart. It may be said, and the allusion may be momentarily excused, that the manuscripts of the two musicians are very much alike. M. Thibaud played with a certain simplicity and loveliness of both tune and style that were very attractive.

Still the Crystal Palace wishes to be at the head of the times in its desire to do its duty by the musical world. A British Festival Concert is to be held at Sydenham within the last week of June, among the chief contributors to that concert are Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Hubert Parry, Mr. Coleridge Taylor, and Dr. Frederic Cowen. The late Sir Arthur Sullivan will also be represented by selections from his unduly depreciated opera "Ivanhoe." Sir Edward Elgar's "Sea Songs," produced some years ago at Norwich, are to be included in the programme. Sir Edward Elgar represents himself in these pages of song as one of the great melodic writers of his time. It is impossible to think that a man can so persuade another of his enormous genius by one production of one particular set of works as Sir Edward Elgar persuaded us when he first produced the Sea Cycle at Norwich, when Mme. Clara Butt first sang them. On the same occasion Elgar's "King Olaf" will be produced, and Sir Hubert Parry's fine Ode, "Blessed Pair of Syrens," will also be given. At the Crystal Palace they never do anything on a small scale, and, in consequence, the services of the Handel Festival Orchestra and Choir will be engaged numbering between three or four thousand performers. The soloists will be chosen, as the Bible has it, out of thousands. Miss Agnes Nicholls, Miss Ada Crossley, Mme. Clara Butt, Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. Kennerley Rumford, and Mr. Andrew Black will be at Sydenham to take part in the celebration. Of course, Mr. Walter Hedgecock will be the organist during the Festival Concert.

It is amusing—it is also engrossing—to find that Mr. Hall Caine takes a serious interest in music. He has just addressed a somewhat long letter to the secretary of the Musical Defence League, in which he describes with great celebration of phrase the virtue of copyright as vested in the author. The obvious truth, says he, is that copyright is natural right belonging to the creator by virtue of his creation, and that Acts of Parliament, called Copyright Acts, are only powers made by law to ratify and to protect the natural right and to punish the persons, who trespass upon it. One must, nevertheless, remember that the giving forth of work to the world destroys to a certain extent the right of the author to the complete interest in that work, said Macaulay. The principle of copyright is this, it is a tax on readers for the purpose of giving a bounty to writers. With what quotation one may leave the matter in the hands of justice; but in music, no less than in any other art, it should be remembered most definitely that whereas the writer or the musician reaps his benefit from the men who desire to give him a righteous provision, so in the end they have the right to take out of his work the righteous provision which his work has created for humanity.

Mr. Hall Caine has secured his ideal representative for "The Prodigal Son." For more than a year, he has been trying to get Mr. George Alexander, and now Mr. Arthur Collins—of whom Mr. Alexander speaks in the most charming terms—has effected this genuine coup de theatre and how does the part strike Mr. Alexander? A representative of "Phœbus" has just seen Mr. Alexander and got him to say, "I like the part immensely. It is a great part. It runs over the whole gamut of the emotions. The Prodigal Son is a great human sinner. No—there is no special scene—no great catastrophic moment for me—the part keeps on a fine level of artistic attainment from beginning to end. Of course the canvas is larger than I have been recently accustomed to. But remember I made such reputation as I possess in such parts Macbeth, Macduff, Faust—the full-length figures of the histrionic gallery.

The full cast, practically, of "The Prodigal Son" at Drury Lane is as follows:—Oscar Stephensson, Mr. George Alexander; Magnus Stephensson, Mr. Frank Cooper; the Governor-General, Mr. Henry Neville; the Sheriff Finsen, Mr. G. Raiemond; Neils Finsen, Mr. Norman Partreige; Helga Neilsen, Miss Nancy Price; Thora Neilsen, Miss Hall Caine; Anne Stephensson, Miss Mary Rorke; and Aunt Margret, Mrs. John Wood. Mr. James M. Glover is composing and arranging the music. Some of it, descriptive of the avalanche, will give him an admirable opportunity. His research, too, will find vent in the music of the old Norwegian folk songs. The compositions of Oscar Neilsen are described by Mr. Hall Caine, in his book as being superlatively beautiful. Mr. Glover has to provide these, too.

Mr. Sydney Grundy's adaptation of Octave Mirbeau's Les Affaires sont les Affaire, produced at his Majesty's, is so much of an adaptation that it is useless to discuss it in relation to the French play. The British version is stamped British on every link. It is even, largely conditioned by the necessity of building up a character for Mr. Tree, to whom business in a theatrical sense is always business. And a wonderful part he makes of Isidore Izard, financier and newspaper proprietor. Indeed, he has never before shown the full extent of his powers as an actor of eccentric character parts. Mr. Tree must be a singularly observant man, for he reproduces all kinds of little mannerisms and tones of voice from life, and his conception of the part on broad lines is true enough. But in accordance with British traditions of dramatic art, Mr. Tree exaggerates what should be mere comedy into something like farce, and unconscious tragedy into very self-conscious melodrama. Partly this is his fault, and partly due to the method of Mr. Grundy, who is, and always has been, and always will be, of the British Theatre of the last half of the nineteenth century.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

The Mint report for April last, to-day published, shows fifty-eight lakhs of rupees coined during the month and ninety lakhs worth of silver bullion purchased for this purpose. The net imports into India during the month included seventy-eight lakhs of rupees worth of gold and eighty-seven lakhs worth of silver.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

At the Government opium sale, yesterday, 2,000 chests, each of Behar and Benares opium, were sold at an average price of Rs. 1,533. The proceeds of the sale aggregated Rs. 61,32,900.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS AT QUETTA.

The "Sind Gazette" writes: "The state of affairs in Quetta in connection with officers' quarters is really disgraceful, and urgently demands the most serious attention of Government. The paucity and poorness of the accommodation provided is likely to tell very seriously, both on the health and efficiency of the officers stationed there. The number of troops, and consequently of officers, is being constantly increased, while the accommodation available remains practically stationary. For instance, a new regiment is now being raised in Quetta of which the Mess and four officers are installed in the bungalow lent by the officer away on leave. When the latter returns six months hence the officers will be houseless. One officer is living with his family in the Warrant Officers' quarter, a good three miles from his work. Another is residing in the godown office; and yet another is staying five miles out of the station. These are a few random instances out of many. There are numerous vacant sites, on which, however Government refuses to build, preferring to trust to private enterprise, which is not likely to come forward while the present restrictions attending house construction remain unmodified. In the meantime, the officers and their work have to suffer. It is the bounden duty of Government, especially in a climate like that of Quetta—where extremes of temperature are great, and where life in tents is impossible in the cold weather—to provide proper accommodation for their servants. The matter should be most strongly represented officially, and the present state of things put a stop to at once, so that all officers serving in Quetta may be properly housed before the winter sets in."

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ROVERS VS. PAREL GYMKHANA.

THERE was another large gathering of spectators last evening on the Cooperage to witness the game between the Bombay Rovers and the Parel Gymkhana. Last week the Parel team met the Government Telegraph when the match ended in a draw, each side having scored one goal; while the Rovers on the other hand played their first game last evening in connection with the League, and from their play they may be counted as a reliable lot, who, if they do not secure the laurels, will at least stand second best on the list at the conclusion of the competitions. The game was undoubtedly a one-sided one, the Rovers keeping their opponents hemmed in in their own half almost throughout the period of play. From start to finish the Parel team seemed to be entirely outmatched. The Rovers are a bigger body of men and have had a deal of more experience of the game than the other side, and this may account for the latter being so completely non-plussed. To be fair to the Parelites they made a game defence, but the former's combination and accurate passing was too much for them.

From the "kick off" the Rovers attacked, and almost immediately an exciting skirmish ensued in front of the Parel goal when the ball was sent into touch to save. From the "throw in" the Rovers continued on the aggressive and the right wing sent in a good long shot, but the sphere lodged just over the goal bar. Another invasion was made by the Rovers when Watson, the right inside, sent in another long shot which was however saved by the Parel custodian and the ball was eventually sent into touch. Continuing on the aggressive the forward line of the Rovers, at this stage, exhibited some brilliant passing with the result of Billeter of the Rovers notching the first goal of the evening from a return by his opponents' goal-keeper. The game now assumed a one-sided aspect as the Rovers continued pressing, but unfortunately "off sides" now were noticeably too frequent. Despite this fact the Rovers hemmed in their opponents in their own half for a considerable length of time. The pressure was eventually relieved by the Parel inside left, but the attack was only of a short duration, and the Rovers once more put the other side on the defensive. More than once the Parel back line had a few anxious moments, but they seemed able to hold their own—at least for the time being. The ball was now frequently sent into touch and the two frequent fouls which now again became the order of the day somewhat marred the excitement that otherwise might have prevailed. A corner in favour of the Rovers followed, but it remained unconverted. The Parel men continued to be confined in their own half and just five minutes before the half time whistle was piped, Moon, the Rovers centre forward, annexed the second goal of the evening by smartly heading the ball in. Almost immediately after Watson sent in the third goal for the Rovers. Matters now looked gloomy for the Parelites, as on changing ends their opponents, who led by three goals to love again opened the attack—and vigorously too—the back line being conspicuously nippy. After about five minutes of the resumption the Parel team made a good rush up their opponents' territory, and the final kick of the Parel centre forwards nearly beat the Rovers' custodian. They were, however, once again repulsed and Moon soon succeeded in annexing the fourth goal for the Rovers. There was hardly a chance now of the Parel players recouping their lost ground, and they were never allowed sufficient liberties to do it. The Rovers continued on the offensive, but the ball was sent over the boundary line several times to save. Parel eventually made another dart up the Rovers end, but the latter's backs proved too much for them, and they were again repulsed with the result of Watson, the Rovers inside right, scoring the fifth goal for his side. The Parel men were confined to their own territory for the remainder of the period of play and the match ended as follows:—

Rovers	5 Goals
Parel Gymkhana	Nil

The game this afternoon will be between the Yorkshire Regiment and the Government Telegraph.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N. W. P. WHEAT.

Final forecast of the wheat crop of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1904-05:—

Season.—The monoson rainfall was favourable or normal in all districts but Dera Ismail Khan—where it was very deficient—and enabled the cultivators to prepare a large are for wheat sowings. The three months October to December, were practically rainless, except in Hazara and Kohat, which received useful showers, and in both these districts the early sowings were unusually large. The winter rains set in during the third week of January, and were unusually heavy and prolongad. Hence a very large area was put under late sowings in all districts but Dera Ismail Khan, where the land owing to the long drought could not be prepared in time in the uplands or Damam tract. The severe frosts of February and the almost continuous rains in March retarded growth, and at one time threatened serious damage. April was however bright and warm, and through May up to date has been unsettled, and considerable loss has been caused by hail in Kohat and Peshawar of the crop, though late, has matured well, and as regards area and outturn may be regarded as well above the average.

Area.—The actual area as now ascertained comes to 832,179 acres against 924,642 acres in 1904, 832,900 acres in 1903, and 790,500 in 1902, the first year for which separate provincial figures are available. As compared with last year, which was the largest crop on record there has been a slight falling off in Bannu, a considerable one in Peshawar, and an enormous contraction of nearly 50 per cent. in Dera Ismail Khan, while Hazara and Kohat show a substantial increase. The irrigated area—32 per cent. of the whole—was practically the same as in 1904 in all districts but Peshawar, where it fell by 32,000 or about 20 per cent. The fluctuations in the unirrigated area are accounted for by the rainfall conditions already related. The total outturn is estimated at 267,037 tons or 07·95 lbs. per acre against 302,094 tons = 681 lbs. per acre in 1904, 234,594 tons = 658 lbs. per acre in 1903, and 159,279 tons = 461 lbs. per acre in 1902. The exceptionally cold winter of this year does not appear to have injuriously affected the yield, though the crop has matured late and the outturn of straw on the later sowings is poor. The severe hail of April and May 1905 has caused serious damage to the standing crops in some 200 villages of the Peshawar and Kohat districts, the exact extent of which has not yet been ascertained but making a liberal allowance for this the total yield is not less than 230,000 tons.

The Daur Valley of the Tochi Agency, which lately came under assessment, has for the first time been included in this year's forecast. The area under wheat was 7,700 acres, and the yield is estimated at 3,595 tons. Taking the previous three seasoons, of which one was very poor, one very good, and one average, as an average cycle, the crop of the present year was 2 per cent. above the normal in area and 12 per cent. above the normal as regards total outturn.

Prices and stocks.—On the 15th May 1904 the price of wheat was 20 1-4 seers at Peshawar and 20 seers at Dera Ismail Khan. Prices rose slowly, but steadily, since July 1904 to the end of March. Since then they have been falling very slowly and on 15th May the price was 18 seers at Pe

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THEIR CLAIMS OUTLINED.

"L. E. N." in the "Pall Mall Gazette" goes over a subject with which we are familiar. The political world, he observes, has already heard much of the grievances of the British Indians in the Transvaal. In a long and vigorous letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary some two years ago, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree clearly set forth their complaints, and expressed the dissatisfaction they felt at the fact that the strong attitude taken up in the pre-war days was so suddenly abandoned the moment the Imperial Government was in a position to carry out the measures it had urged upon Mr. Kruger.

Much has happened in the Transvaal, since those days, but from an Indian standpoint the situation has not improved. The agitation which reached a climax in the National Convention at Pretoria last year is certainly not lessening. There is, indeed, every probability of its gathering fresh strength as the months pass away. The elections which will give the Transvaal some form of self-government, cannot be much longer delayed, and whether the candidates stand under the banners of the Progressives, the Responsibles, or the Boer organization known as "Het Volk," every man who wishes to succeed will have to pledge himself to support a drastic measure against the Asiatics.

The Transvaal will stand practically as one man on this question. One has only to study the newspapers from the Cape to the Zambesi to see how correct was Lord Milner's description of the attitude of the Europeans to the Indians, when he employed the expression "intense hostility." Indignation meetings, plans for boycotts, demands for legislative action, deputations to high officials, these are the things which are the main topics in the small towns, where Indian competition is most felt. Naturally, this strength of feeling leads to exaggeration and misrepresentation. Ambitions and demands are attributed to the Indian community which have never been entertained. In the end the British Indians will no doubt appeal to the Home Government and the points at issue are sure to be raised in Parliament. It is, therefore, well that the claims of the community should be clearly understood.

Some years ago the British Indian Association of Johannesburg, in a memorial to Lord Milner, said: "They (the British Indians) ask for no political power. They admit the British race should be the dominant race in South Africa. They admit the principle of restricting the influx of cheap labour, no matter from what source it may come. All they ask for is freedom for those who are now settled, and those who may be allowed to come in future, to trade, to move about, and to hold landed property without any hindrance save the ordinary legal requirements." This claim has never been enlarged. The Indians ask for equal rights with the white inhabitants so far as trading, residence, and locomotion are concerned. That is to say, they want all the civic rights, as distinguished from the political and social. They appeal to the Colonial Government not to raise a magnified Uitlander question, in which the Uitlanders shall be British subjects. They claim the right to live in any part of the colony, subject to strict municipal supervision and the ordinary municipal bye-laws. This, they contend, will do away with any fears on sanitary grounds, for the powers of the municipalities are already sufficiently strong to deal with any cases of nuisance.

They claim the right to receive licences to trade subject to control by the local bodies, so that over-trading may be avoided, and those who may not conform to the habits of the predominant race may be largely prevented from trading. In this matter the Indians in the Transvaal would even go so far as to say that whilst existing licences should be scrupulously respected, exceptions could be made in the case of licence-holders, who do not keep decent stores separate from their lodgings, and do not have their books kept in English. The latter point is a concession to the white firms, who complain that if an Indian goes insolvent, it is sometimes impossible for any one to understand his books, thereby giving an opening for fraudulent practices. On the question of holding land the Indians are too quite prepared to agree to an enactment against speculative acquisition. Furthermore, they claim to be allowed to use the ordinary means of locomotion, and not be placed on a level with the Kaffirs, by being prohibited from using the trams.

Briefly, the Indians claim the repeal of all class legislation, so far as they are concerned, and, therefore, of the anti-Asiatic law of 1885, Lord Milner's Bazaar notice and the laws relating to the use of footpaths, etc. White supremacy they admit; political power they ask none.

Such is the Indian case—based upon distinct promises, logical, not outrageously unreasonable. But that it will appeal to the Transvaal is doubtful. The Transvaal treasures up a sentence from one of the despatches of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Arthur Lawley: "If the redemption of the pledges upon which Sir M. Bhownaggree depends both in letter and spirit means that in fifty or a hundred years this country will have fallen to the inheritance of the Eastern instead of Western populations, then from the point of view of civilisation they must be numbered among the promises which it is a greater crime to keep than to break."

SCHOOL BLUNDERS IN NATAL.

The following are a few amusing answers given in examination papers by school children in Natal:

Blood Corpuscles: The blood corpuscles—there are thousands and thousands of them in the Physiology book you will see them in a picture you can see them quite plain.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton first began as a poetess and gradually worked herself up.

When a Frenchman gets angry he is about the worst man on earth.

The Koran was the stately palace of the Czar of Russia.

Wellington was a brave man with a large family.

The Czar is dead and will be succeeded by Prince George of England.

Messrs. Tree and Stephen Phillips will be interested to hear that Nero was the greatest Roman Emperor who gave violin lessons. Brief but amusing essays were sent in on the subjects of "The Post Office" and "Goldsmith":

The Post Office contains the whole world's circumstances, or welfare, day after day as a mother hen shuts all her chickens under her wings. A man would not reveal his very secreate words to his wife or to any one, but he trusts them to a weak envelope in the post-office.

Goldsmith was born at Hellas in Ireland, in the year 1527 A.D; his life was spent in preaching and doing good one night when he was travelling about he went to seek refuge in a Boer's hut, but the inhabitants would not permit him in and so he had to spend nearly all the night in looking for another he also had a mansion where every beggar was his guest, and he lived on only forty pounds a year.

TO CELEBRATE THE THIRD GREAT ALPINE TUNNEL.

A short time ago the daily press announced the meeting in the centre of the Simplon tunnel of the representatives of Switzerland and Italy. This is the third of the great Alpine tunnels. Its opening was to have been celebrated this year by a great international exposition at Milan. On account of delays in work on the tunnel, however, the exposition has been put off until 1906. The exposition will be opened in April and closed in November. All nations are invited to make exhibits. Those desiring to do so are required to hand in their applications to the executive committee not later than May 31, 1905. The exhibits themselves must be delivered within the precincts of the exhibition accompanied by certificates of admission, between December 15, 1905, and February 1, 1906. Machinery or bulky goods requiring special preparation for their installation must be delivered by December 1, 1905. The Board of Directors of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, New York, has been appointed a sub-committee of the exposition.

MILLIONS IN INDIAN IRON PRODUCTION.

British capitalists are investigating the possibilities of the development of the rich mineral wealth of Central India. In only one portion of this vast field the existence of at least three million tons of ore has been proved. Capital to the extent of nearly seven million dollars has been subscribed for this purpose, writes an American paper. Meanwhile the production of pig-iron from indigenous raw material has been successfully commenced by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company at Barraker. This company (under English supervision) is competing with the imports of Belgian and German iron, which have hitherto been upon an important scale. The manufacture of rolled steel has also been started, and rail-rolling mills are likewise spoken of. Apart from the economic gain to the country of the creation of such industries, the utilization of their by products will afford a further opportunity of progress.

EARL ROBERTS AT THE KING'S COLLEGE BANQUET.

Earl Roberts presided over the recent festival dinner at the Hotel Cecil in aid of the King's College Hospital. In the course of an interesting speech his lordship referred to the blessing conferred upon humanity by the antiseptic treatment. He did this in the most natural way by recalling that as a boy he was present at the siege of Delhi. He remembered that owing to the lack of anything in the nature of efficient antiseptic treatment, scarcely a single amputation took place during the first month of the siege that did not terminate fatally. The men were packed together in tents, and those who know what that meant would understand the mortality that must follow in a country like India. Lord Roberts reminded his hearers that a total sum of between £300,000 and £400,000 was required in order to remove King's College Hospital to a site on the south side of the Thames, where it could minister to a congested and poverty-stricken section of the population; and even when allowance was made for the fact that Mr. W. F. D. Smith had generously provided the site, there yet remained a large sum to be gathered in from the benevolent public. At the present moment the yearly income of the hospital did not nearly meet its annual expenditure; and he appealed with all the force at his command to those around him to do all in their power to enlist the sympathy of the public in its behalf.

Lord Methuen, who replied on behalf of the hospitals, drew a comparison between military and civil hospitals to the advantage of the former. Whether it be the manner in which the men are treated, he said, in the military hospitals, or the manner in which the nurses perform their important functions, he could not help thinking that the military hospitals compared favourably with the civilian institutions, and he only wished, he could say the same of the accommodation now made for the soldiers' wives and children. Referring to the growing needs of the hospitals, Lord Methuen uttered the warning that unless the voluntary subscriptions were substantially increased there was, but one solution to the problem of their maintenance—they must be placed upon the rates.

Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K. C. I. E. proposed the toast of "The Church," which was briefly responded to by the Rev. Dr. Headlam, the Principal of King's College Hospital. Mr. A. H. A. Morton, M. P., proposed "The Navy, Army, and Reserve Forces," and Vice-Admiral W. H. C. St. Clair and Brigadier General E. A. H. Alderson, C. B., replied.

Mr. Justice Warrington spoke in terms of high praise of the efficiency of the nursing staff of the hospital, and regretted that no nurse was present to hear his testimony. Mr. W. Watson Cheyne, C. B. F. R. S., the principal consulting surgeon of King's College Hospital, spoke of the urgent need for its reorganisation.

AN IMPORTANT YORKSHIRE INDUSTRY.

No one would associate the West Riding of Yorkshire with the early production of fruit or vegetables, but it seems that very much of the slender bright-hued sticks of rhubarb which appear in the shops and markets about Christmas-time come from a district having for its centre the great industrial city of Leeds. The industry is said by Mr. W. Meakin, who gives a very interesting account of it in the "World's Work," to have had its origin in the fact that some forty years ago, a resident of Kirkstall, near Leeds, one day conceived the idea of putting in an empty cupboard near the kitchen fire three rhubarb roots from his garden with the object of hastening their growth. The experiment had an excellent result, and it is computed that an average weight of seventy tons of rhubarb a day is now despatched from that district during the season, which lasts roughly from Christmas to April. How it will naturally be asked, is this abnormally early growth produced? It may be thought that large areas of land are under glass as in Guernsey. As a matter of fact glasshouses play no part whatever in the process, and the rhubarb is forced by a method quite the reverse of the one we were taught as children to regard as nature's. In ordinary fruit and vegetable culture light, air, and space are essential, but the chief requisite in the Yorkshire method of forcing rhubarb is absolute darkness, while the roots are packed as closely together as it is possible to get them. A tendency has been shown recently to adopt the darkened system of forcing near Manchester, Lincolnshire, in the vicinity of London, and in other districts.

THE LONGEVITY OF ANIMALS.

Mr. Lydekker, F. R. S., writing on the Longevity of Animals gives some curious instances. A golden eagle which died in Vienna in 1719 is stated to have passed no fewer than 104 years in captivity. This record is, however, beaten by another instance of longevity in the Vienna Zoological Gardens, where a white-headed vulture is reported to have survived from 1703 to 1824—that is to say for 118 years. Another remarkable instance of longevity in a bird is afforded by a female eagle-owl brought from Norway in the year 1829, which lived in a private aviary in England till the summer of 1904—a period of seventy-five years. During the last thirty years of its existence this venerable bird, it may be added, reared no fewer than ninety offspring. Among instances of longevity in domesticated animals, there is the case of the horse, whose average maximum duration of life under good treatment may perhaps be estimated at something over twenty years. Occasionally, however, this span is very greatly exceeded. The Duke of Portland's Mowerina, the dam of the recently deceased famous stallion Donovan, is for example, now in her thirtieth year. In the Natural History Museum is exhibited the skull of a horse which died at the age of thirty-two years. These records are eclipsed by a horse belonging to the Duke of Bedford, which died recently at the age of fully forty years, and also by an Australian horse foaled in November 1860, which was still living a few months ago, and was consequently rising forty-five years old.

AN INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP.

The proposition made recently by the Chamber of Commerce at Hamburg that the Governments forming the International Postal Union should agree upon and issue a series of international stamps good for foreign postage in any country belonging to that organization, merits the favorable attention of postal authorities and business men the world over writes Dun's Review." The practical difficulties in the way of carrying out such a plan do not appear to be serious nor is it probable that action by congresses, parliaments or other legislative bodies will be required to put it into operation. A mutual agreement between the different post office departments will suffice, it is believed, to at least give such a plan a trial. The advantages of an international stamp to business men engaged in foreign trade are so numerous and so great as hardly to require enumeration. As a medium for prepaying postage for reply in cases where it is undesirable to request the recipient of a letter to pay for such reply himself, as a means for making trifling remittances and in a number of other ways, such a stamp would be useful. Every business man in any part of the world, who feels that this plan will benefit him, should induce his local Chamber of Commerce or board of trade to urge its endorsement upon the post office officials of his country.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions in the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund received by the Bank of Bombay:—

Amount already acknowledged	57,544	0-6
H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandi	700	0
Tullockchund Morarji	201	0
Hardatroy Rampertaie	101	0
Poolchund Mijoomul	101	0
Vussonji Tricumji	101	0
Vussonji Weljt	75	0
Gorakram Ramrik	51	0
Multanchund Hararеemull	51	0
Madhowdas Goculdas L. Pasta	51	0
Sorabji Framji	51	0
Sunderji Pitamber	31	0
Chutterbhuj Morarji	25	0
Gungaram Chubildas	25	0
A. Parsi Lady	7	0
Karsondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate	100	0
	Rs.	a.
Total...Rs.	59.21	5-0-0

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restort in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The Pasteur Institute at Paris, according to the "Standard" has made a most valuable discovery in respect to the tsetse fly, that destructive insect which has caused such disastrous losses to the owners of horses and cattle in South Africa. Magnified examples of this insect may seem in the South Kensington, Museum. The bacteriologists of the Pasteur Institute, it is claimed, have succeeded in isolating the microbe which the tsetse fly introduces by its bite into the blood of the animal attacked. As malaria is declared to be caused by microbes imported into the human system by the mosquito, so is the dreadful sleeping sickness which afflicts the natives in Uganda thought by some to be due to a sort of tsetse fly. The discovery of the microbe of the animal tsetse fly will be of the greatest value, if it enables the bacteriologists to find a means of rendering cattle and horses in sub-tropical Africa immune from the effect of the tsetse bite.

In order to accommodate the largest steamers calling at Buenos Ayres the River Plate Floating Dock Co. has been formed at that port. The company's object is to construct a dock of sufficient dimensions to meet these local requirements.

Davenport, Iowa, Socialists have taken a new step. They are to hold a big festival in May, and their organization committee offers a handsome money prize for the best essay on Socialism by a high school student in either of the three adjoining cities of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline.

The competition among the high school students has set them studying Socialism. It is said the Socialists are systematically converting the young people in the high schools to their faith by taking this method of inducing them to study it.

Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, as Chairman on Saturday night of the London Association of Correctors of the Press Dinner, had something to say on the much-vexed subject of commas: If he were to leave the room with any feeling of rancour against the Correctors of the Press it would be on the subject of commas. He thought they were too liberal with commas, and he had spent many unrequited hours in removing commas. Even if he submitted to the Correctors of the Press as despots he stood for freedom in the matter. After all there was a good deal of character in punctuation. What would have become of "Tristram Shandy" without it? It might be well if proof readers when an author used a certain punctuation mark were to pause to think whether he might not really mean it. There is much truth in this, though we should be inclined to say that the compositor loves commas even more than the proof-reader. The truth is that we have too many commas. Many are altogether unnecessary some might easily be replaced (with considerable gain to the easy understanding of what is written) by other marks of punctuation.

A number of citizens of Washington have inaugurated a project to test Dr. Sobon's theory that a sojourn in the Arctic regions will cure consumption. The steamer "Havana" has been chartered and will sail from Halifax on June 15 with a number of consumptive patients on board to cruise along the central coast of Greenland, returning about September 30. Dr. Sobon himself suffered from consumption, and has taken two trips to Greenland with Commander Peary. According to Lallan's correspondent, he returned cured after the first visit.

Everybody knows that the productivity of the diamond mines of South Africa is, comparatively speaking, enormous. The output of the Kimberley and De Beers Mines is restricted to 200 000 carats a month, but statistics published by De Launay show a writer in the "Cornhill" tells us, that by June 1896 India had produced, as far as was known, ten million carats, Brazil twelve million carats, and South Africa (in less than thirty years) fifty-seven million carats, or more than twice the other two places—indeed, than all others—put together. He estimated then that all the diamonds in the world would form, if uncut and packed tight, a cube measuring 4'5 metres (just over 14ft. 9in.) each way and be worth about 198 million pounds sterling!

A meeting of representative citizens was held at the Gladen Church, in Cecil township, Pennsylvania recently in the interests of an Industrial school for foreigners. Plans were unanimously approved for the industrial school "for foreign born citizen and their children." The purpose is to meet in a friendly way the vast numbers of foreigners, who are going to Western Pennsylvania and Allegheny and Washinton counties, and to teach the children useful trades, and to give them moral, physical and mental culture, thus preparing them for the duties of good citizenship. The work will be by voluntary offerings.

A novel application of the railway post office system of sorting letters has been introduced in Milan. An electrically propelled van is fitted up as a miniature post office. Letters are collected during a local trip of about 15 miles, being sorted and stamped during the journey from one box to another. At the end of the trip the local mail is ready to be handed to the letter carriers, while that for other destinations has been advanced various stages in the Process of sorting.

Connemara has other attractions besides its wild rocks and hills. Mr. J. Harris Stone has an article, among the "Fuchsias," in the "Health Resort, from which we take the following extract. Connemara is the place to see fuchsias in perfection for they grow, or rather luxuriate, there in grand freely flowering, gorgeous masses of bloom. They rush up into bushes as large fairly sized elder trees. They form hedges miles long, as in the Pass of Kylemore, where to drive between the converging lines of a startling bright red is a novel experience alone worth a visit to the West of the Ireland. But not alone fuchsias gladden the heart of this spot so favoured by nature. Other wild flowers in their due season are to be found in abundance, some most rare. Such is Connemara in the summer.

What is believed to be a record in wireless telegraphy was reported to the Central News Queenstown correspondent by the Marconi officials on board the Cunard liner Campania, which arrived in England recently from New York. At nine a.m. on the 8th inst., when the vessel was 2,200 miles from Poldhu Station perfectly clear messages from that station were recorded by the instruments on the liner. The Campania reported signalling the Glasgow ship Isle of Arran, which reported captain and second mate dead.

Indications are afforded of the continued prosperity of the Liebig's Extract of Meat Company by the dividend announcement just made, writes the "Westminsters." A distribution is declared on the Ordinary shares of 10 per cent., together with a bonus of 5 per cent., making a total of 25 per cent. for the year 1904-5, which is the same as that paid for 1903-4. For seven years to 1902-3 the dividend was 20 per cent., and with the well-known conservative policy of the directors it is pretty safe to assume that they are in hopes of being able to maintain the increased distribution of the past couple of years. It will be remembered that in 1903 each original share of £20 was sub-divided into four shares of £5 each. As £20 shares the highest price touched was 34, early in 1903, and as £5 shares the highest price touched was 30 this year and the current quotation is only slightly below that figure.

With a view to encouraging the production of cotton the State of Oaxaca Mexico, has decided to exempt from taxes plantations where cotton is grown, either exclusively or in conjunction with a certain proportion of other products, writes "American Industries." Where cotton is only raised to a limited extent a reduction in taxes will be made in proportion to the area devoted to that staple. It is stipulated, however, that planters shall make every effort to fight the boll-weevil; even by destroying their crops should that course be necessary for resisting its attacks.

A man says the "Boston Advertiser" has a right, to do what he will with his own—his own brains his own labour. If an ambitious man will work for eleven hours a day, the state has no right to forbid. The experience of several centuries has shown that it is not the people who work the least that live the longest. It is not honest, steady work at good pay that kills men off before their time; but the vices of idleness and the nearest saloon that always stands open for the idle. The only way in which an eight-hour law could be justified, then, would be to show that to work more than eight hours a day is a practical form of suicide. There may be a very few trades in which that might be true; but if so they are very unusual. A law forbidding the average citizen to work more than ten hours in a day—if he wants to—is unconstitutional.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, June 6.

The Burma Coast and Assam have had general rain and Bengal the West Himalayas and South Peninsula local showers. Bassein and Akyab report 4 1/2 inches of rain, Tavoy 3 1/2 Diamond Island 2. Silchar and Cherrapoonjee 1 1/2, Bhamo, Barisal and Sibsagar 1, Jhansi, Kurnool, Mysore and Trivandrum 1/2 inches. The general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, Assam and Bengal, and local rain likely in the West Himalayas, South Peninsula, and possible in the United Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
June 4th	82°	69°	0	03

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY THE 6TH OF JUNE.

Stations.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·588	Calm	7	91·1	77·9	93	.....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·568	E	8	103·2	88·2	24	.....	0·00	— 0·09
Muscat	29·67:	Calm	6	107·	89·3	28	.....	0·00	— 0·25
Aden (29th)	29·822	NE	12	91·8	81·8	81	0·50	0·50	+ 0·20
Lahore	29·478	E	6	115·4	78·1	53	0·30	0·32	+ 0·29
Sirsa	29·461	SSW	11	109·3	76·6	58	.....	0·02	— 0·10
Delhi	29·466	NW	6	107·7	94·2	35	.....	0·00	— 0·18
Agra	29·416	SW	9	109·0	85·9	57	.....	0·32	+ 0·24
Cawnpore	29·506	WSW	9	109·0	90·8	58	.....	0·00	— 0·36
Allahabad	29·498	WNW	7	107·1	86·0	31	.....	0·57	+ 0·05
Jhansi	29·576	SW	10	110·8	81·2	65	0·50	0·58	+ 0·31
Jacobabad	29·425	SSW	7	120·0	81·7	55	.....	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·563	SW	12	98·4	82·3	81	.....	0·00	— 0·09
Jeypore	29·555	SSW	8	110·2	80·6	14	.....	0·00	— 0·13
Ajmere	29·572	SW	19	105·9	85·5	60	.....	0·00	— 0·05
Deesa	29·665	SW	22	106·6	81·0	59	.....	0·00	— 0·02
Ahmedabad	29·681	SSW	14	105·3	85·1	58	.....	0·00	— 0·07
Bhuj	29·638	SSW	20	97·3	80·7	78	.....	0·00	— 0·05
Jamnagar	29·657	SW	2	102·1	80·2	59	.....	0·00	— 0·01
Dwarka	29·655	SSW	20	88·9	82·3	82	.....	0·00	.....
Rajkot	29 675	SW	21	102·9	74·2	45	.....	0·00	— 0·18
Bhavnagar	29·695	SW	18	103·6	82·0	56	.....	0·00	— 0·25
Para.									
Veraval	29·713	SW	13	85·6	82·2	86	.....	0·00	— 0·90
Neemuch	29·662	WSW	23	106·2	76·7	63	.....	0·00	— 1·16
Indore	29·700	W	11	101·6	76·6	65	.....	0·00	— 0·46
Sangor	29·630	WSW	16	101·4	75·1	51	.....	0·00	— 0·05
Jubbulpore	29·624	S	6	106·0	83·1	42	.....	0·00	— 0·20
Hoshangabad	29·651	SW	6	106·6	84·2	41	.....	0·02	— 0·11
Khandwa	29·701	NW	11	106·2	80·0	54	.....	0·00	— 0·26
Raipur	29·568	SW	7	108·2	84·4	22	0·10	0·23	— 0·29
Nagpur	29·611	NW	13	107·1	78·6	43	0·14	0·75	— 0·09
Amraoti	29·670	W	9	107·2	81·0	44	.....	0·00	— 0·05
Akola	29·706	NW	14	106·7	81·9	48	.....	0·10	— 0·32
Surat	29·726	S	15	94·2	82·1	66	0·02	0·92	— 0·36
Malegaon	29·721	W	14	102·8	77·0	49	.....	0·00	— 0·61
Bombay	29·763	SSW	7	91·4	83·4	77	0·03	0·00	— 1·90
Poona	29·711	W	9	96·0	73·4	38	.....	0·00	— 0·84
Ahmednagar	29·748	W	12	98·9	73·1	30	.....	0·00	— 0·92
Aurangabad	29·747	W	18	99·4	73·7	60	.....	0·00	.....
Sholapur	29·770	W	15	104·2	77·4	51	.....	0·10	— 0·93
Ratnagiri	29·724	Calm	7	92·3	78·9	71	0·01	0·11	— 3·57
Bijapur	29·773	NNW	15	99·8	74·2	59	.....	0·00	— 0·58
Belgaum	29·783	WSW	12	92·3	69·8	70	.....	0·00	— 1·48
Mormugoa	29·812	WNW	5	92·4	79·9	77	0·06	0·13	— 0·52
Karwar	29·806	W	6	89·8	81·0	75	.....	0·00	— 5·70
Mangalore	29·80:	Calm	4	88·	78·4	82	0·11	0·37	— 5·07
Calicut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cochin	29.815	E	4	89·3	76·6	86	0·19	0·54	— 4·57
Bangalore	29·823	W	8	90·8	68·3	81	0·30	0·30	— 0·76
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29· 2	W	.	103·4	82·6	49	.....	0·00	— 0·72
Masulipatam	29·887	WSW	13	93·7	80·6	66	.....	0·11	— 0·59
Bellary	29·780	WNW	8	102·4	75·7	60	0·14	0·14	— 0·31
Cuddapa	29·749	W	6	105·2	83·9	62	.....	0·00	— 0·67
Madras	29·743	S	7	89·5	80·5	70	.....	0·01	— 0·43
Coimbatore	29·791	WSW	8	93·9	76·8	50	.....	0·0	— 0·28
Trichinopoly	29·772	SW	4	101·1	75·8	31	.....	0·00	+ 2·71
Nagapatam	29·765	SW	13	90·3	81·0	73	.....	0·21	— 1·01
Colombo	29.837	SW	12	87·0	75·0	87	0·03	0·05	— 2·25

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by small amounts generally everywhere. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess of normal over a large area.

Winds are easterly at Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, over the Deccan and at Neemuch and Ajmere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations noticeable are:—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Bijapur, Sholapur, Aurangabad and Jacobabad, and minimum 5° in defect at Jhansi, and 6° to 7° in excess at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 120° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in Ceylon on the Malabar Coast and at Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bellary, Belgaum, Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para, Dwarka, Ahmedabad, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Karachi, Deesa and Allahabad.

Rain.—Jhansi reports half an inch and Lahore, Raipur, Saugor, Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Mormugoa, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary and Colombo light to moderate showers.

Weather.—Winds have changed to west or west-south-west along the Coast from Karwar to Bombay, and local rain seems likely on the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay. At Colombo moderate south-westerly winds are blowing with cloudy weather and light rain.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.— June 5,

10 p.m. ..... 84·9

WEDNESDAY.— June 6,

6 p.m. ..... 83·6
10 a.m. ..... 84·0
2 p.m. ..... 90·9
4 p.m. ..... 90·3

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 27th May. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£16,500,00
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 27th May 1905 by Council Bills	£2,393,323
	By Gold	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 28th May 1905 to 31st March 1906	£14,246,677

MONSOON CLOTHING.

ALL OUR WATERPROOFS HAVE SEWN AND CEMENTED SEAMS.

THE "HENLEY" CLOAK.

THE "RAILWAY" COAT.

A stout Double Warp Wigan Drab Waterproof Coat, with Vulcanized face, very strong and durable, suitable for rough wear and Railway use. Guaranteed thoroughly serviceable and reliable in every way

As illustration.

All Sizes Rs. 8-12 Sewn Seams.

THE "HENLEY" CLOAK.

In Black and Khaki Paramatta as illustration for Civil or Military use, with Sword Slit, arm and leg Straps. Guaranteed Rainproof.

SPLENDID VALUE.

With Sewn Seams Rs. 18-8.

THE "ARMY" COAT.

Something entirely New made in Khaki Colour. Stout Twill Back and Vulcanised face. A very durable and reliable Coat, specially imported for Army wear; Smart and up-to-date.

In all sizes with sewn seams. Rs. 9-8.

THE "REGULATION."

Syces Capes	Rs.	2-12 and 3-8
Coachmen's Serge Coats	,,	6-14
Drab Waterproof Coats	,,	4-14
Cycling Capes	,,	4-4 and 4-14

THE "PROMENADE" COAT.

A very strong Paramatta Coat in Black and Khaki lined reverse Waterproof Coloured Check.

A thoroughly smart and useful coat for general wear.

In all sizes Rs. 12-14.

With sewn seams, Flannel lined ventilated armpits.

The "Cavalry" Regulation Paramatta Cloak.

Superior quality cloth, thoroughly reliable and serviceable, guaranteed quite waterproof and capable of standing the heaviest rains, fitted with swordslit, leg and arm straps. Treble cloth with double seam round the bottom, sewn and cemented seams.

Black and Khaki. All Sizes Rs. 29-8.

WRITE FOR OUR WATERPROOF LIST.

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THE EVER READY FLEET TYPE-WRITER.

THE IMPROVED MODEL for 1905. A great improvement in Writing-Machines.

The CHEAPEST Machine in India; only HALF the price of other first class Type-Bar machines.

The Machine is made of the finest materials throughout, and is guaranteed to meet all the requirements of either Home, Office or Traveller; it is readily portable, weight being only 13½ lbs., and withstands the hardest usage; a good manifolder and stencil cutter; it has the universal and interchangeable key-board; it turns out the highest class of work.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO SOLE AGENTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO., LD.
SIRDAR'S PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

18 CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

No 21988. Set pearls, Rs. 29.

No. 21323. Set pearls, Rs. 34.

No. 22020. Set with opals. Rs. 44.

No. 23668. Locket with Mirror and space for Photo. Set with one ruby, Rs. 130.

No. 22288. Set with fine pearls. Rs- 265.

No. 24594. Set with pearls and rubies Rs. 350.

No. 21314. Set pearls, Rs. 20.

No. 21326. Set pearls, Rs. 30.

No. 23529. Set pearls Rs. 40.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY, 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

WRITERS AND READERS.

AMONG the curiosities of recent literature is the fact recalled by Mr. Gosse in an article in the "Outlook" that the auther of John Inglesant was in private life a manufacturer of vitriol. Really Mr. Shorthouse's literary life was most properly his private life. Mr. Gosse's thesis is that with Mr. Shorthouse literature was a "masque." Mr. Gosse had expected to find Mr. Shorthouse a Quakerish or clerical person, something faintly recalling the seventeenth century Puritan clergyman with perhaps a touch of Little Gidding; a person elegant and colourless; a grave man pale with meditation and dyed in the drab tincture of provinciality.

What Mr. Gosse found in fact when he made Mr. Shorthouse's acquaintance was the exact opposite. He found one of the most eighteenth-century-looking people, who have been seen in our day. But it was not the eighteenth century of Gainsborough and Romney; it was Italian. The instant and irrepressible impression he made on Mr. Gosse was that of a mask of 1750. One almost expected him to take off his large artificial face, so much too big for his body, and reveal a living Shorthouse below. With this curious illusion of wearing a mask were connected his love of a discreet but unusual gaiety of colour in dress, and the movements of his soft prelatical hands. It is, perhaps, not fantastic, Mr. Gosse thinks, to say that in his intellectual character also Mr. Shorthouse loved to wear a domino and fling a purple cloak across his shoulders. His mind went through life playing a grave and graceful part, and his whole scheme of culture was a delicate sport or elaborate system of make-b lieve.

John Knox is having quite a boom. This is partly, no doubt, due to the fact that the present year is the four-hundredth anniversary of his birth. But this cannot be wholly the reason, for Knox has now for some years been receiving the particular attention of his sweet enemy, Mr. Andrew Lang, so that the publication this week by Messrs. Longmans of Mr. Lang's book on "John Knox and the Reformation" cannot be put down to the accident of the anniversary. Close on Mr. Lang's heels, as usual, is following Mr. Samuel Cowan, the learned publisher of Perth. Mr. Cowan pursues Mr. Lang step by step. Mr. Lang's book on Mary Stuart was closly followed by Mr. Cowan's on the same subject. So was his book on the Gowrie Conspiracy. And so now again in the case of John Knox. Meanwhile Messrs Black are reissuing at 3s. 6d. Knox's "History of the Reformation."

The best generally known literary incident in Knox's strenuous career provides the only comic relief for a situation mainly tragic. Knox, having emitted his famous Blasts of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women, found that Elizabeth of England was essential to him and had to try to pacify her with an Apologetical Defence of his First Blast humbly addressed to her. When he wrote the First Blast the destinies of Western Europe lay in the hands of Mary of Loraine, Regent of Scotland, her daughter Mary Stuart, Mary Tudor Queen of England, and the Princess Elizabeth, so soon to be Queen. For lovers of the psychological romance it is almost a pity that Knox did not like so many others succumb to the regiment of Mary Stuart's charms, as Mr. Maurice Hewlett has vividly reminded us might well have happened.

If Alphonse Daudet had lived until Saturday, May 20 he would then have been only sixty-five years of age. The world, I think, will not willingly let him die as novelist and autobiographer. He had as he himself was proudly conscious, that great elixir, the power of creating characters that live. He has already outlived the Goncourts as novelists and will, I believe, survive Zola, with whom at one time he was in some circles and even in his own, somewhat disparagingly compared. Zola will survive as a legend, and the Goncourt Journal and books of connoisseurship and eighteenth-century anecdote may still be read. But Daudet will have given the world some of its familiar friends of fiction.

In his touching proposal that in place of reviews should be published the appreciative private letters of readers to authors, Mr. W. D. Howells reveals with the naivete which has always been an engaging characteristic of his controversy, the inmost feeling of all writers about criticism. A rare bird here and there like Mr. Lang desiderates the correction of mistakes, but even Mr. Lang naturally prefers correction accompanied with appreciation. Almost all authors—quite naturally, it may be admitted—crave appreciation: and most of them would like to receive nothing but praise—good thick stupefying incense smoke. Yet, even if this were given, the authors would not be happy; for then, for example, Miss Corelli would be dissatisfied with the reviewers of Mr. Hall Caine, and Mr. Hall Caine with the reviewers of Miss Corelli, and both with the reviewers of Mr. Watts Dunton. I say nothing of editors and public. The problem is insoluble, Mr. Hall Caine, by the way, was fifty-two on Sunday; Mr. Richard Price, another clever novelist, who shares Mr. Caine's birthday was forty-one. Many happy returns of the day to both of them.

For the information of persons, who get their books bound the "Publishers' Circular" has quoted from a brochure of Messrs. Richardson, of the Elswick Leather Works, a useful short account of the various leathers in use. Persian is sheep and goat skin tanned in India, and, though strong at first has little durability. Calf makes a lovely binding, but is not very durable. Ox-hide has to be so much reduced in substance to fit it for binding books that much of its strength is lost. Goats, which produce Morocco leather, are of several kinds, of which the finest is the Cape of Good Hope goatskin, known when finished as Levant Cape Goat. This leather, which has a bold natural grain, is perhaps the most beautiful procurable for book-binding, and if properly prepared, is very durable. Pigskin or hogskin is durable, but still and better suited for large books. Messrs. Richardson are now preparing and strongly recommend for book binding, the skin of the Greenland seal. It is, they say, strong and supple, and possesses a tough grain which does not peel or crack.

M. Rene Bazin's story, "L'Isoles," which is nearly, but not quite, completed, is sufficiently "actual" to depict for us the injustice and hardship, as it seems to us, caused by the late dealings of the French Government with the smaller religious communities. Sister Pascale, the heroine, is the daughter of an honest silk-weaver of Lyons, for whom she keeps house. The apple of her father's eye since the death of her mother, her decision to take the veil at the age of twenty comes upon the poor man like a thunderbolt; but as he, too is a believer in his simple way, he resolves not to cross her vocation. The little galeties in which the pair engage before the final step is taken, their journey to their only remaining relations, at Nimes—where an impetuous young cousin offers her marriage—and their anguish in parting at the convent door, are all drawn with the delicacy and pathos to which M. Bazin has accustomed us. Sister Pascale is assigned to a small religious house in Lyons, where five nuns, all of them drawn from the lower classes and all marked characters in their way, are engaged in teaching the children of the very poor. Here Sister Pascale finds her niche, and is happy until two great sorrows fall upon her. The one is the death of her father, who, heart-broken at the separation is one day found dead at his loom; the other the expulsion of herself and her sisters from their school by the police. The mother-house of the community being too full to receive them nothing remains to this band of brave women but to adopt civil dress and to return to the life of the world which they had abandoned as they had hoped, for ever. As Pascale has now no home, she has for the second time to make the journey to Nimes, where we must leave her for the present. But we may guess that her cousin will renew his courtship and her rejection of it will probably form the denouement of the not very complicated plot. Meanwhile M. Bazin's pen has lost none of its skill, and "L'Isoles" is charming in every sense of the word.

M. Leon Frapie has lately been exercising himself on the old question as to whether a writer does better by being dependent on his art, or, whether he should have some means of livelihood as well. For all except a few at the top of the tree, perhaps, the problem does not present itself in quite that form, because as it is impossible to live on the wages earned by carrying a hod in the ranks of literature, the young writer must get something else to do or starve. The Elect of the Academiette, however, examines the question freed all sides, and comes to the sensible conclusion that one should not as the Americans say, commence author all at once, but that aspirant should try to support himself otherwise than by his pen while trying his wings. He even goes so far as to prophesy that the eternal cry of the critics for something new in fiction, poetry and the like will cease only when there are fewer of what he calls "jeunes litterateurs purs", who are not forced to turn out yearly or even monthly potboilers. Although it at first sight seems opposed to it, I am not sure that there is any real difference between his advice and that which Walter Besant inculcated in season and out of season, to wit, that if you had a taste for writing you should beg borrow or steal £100 a year and then go at it.

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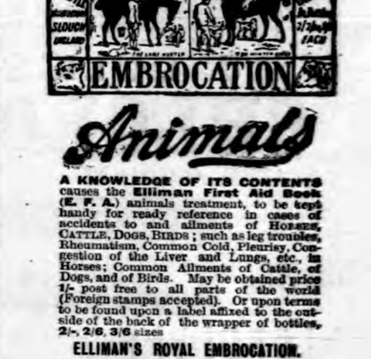
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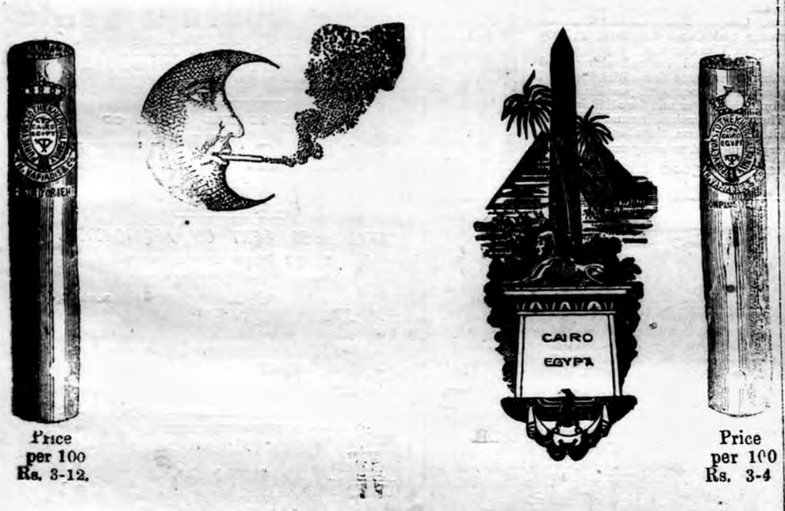

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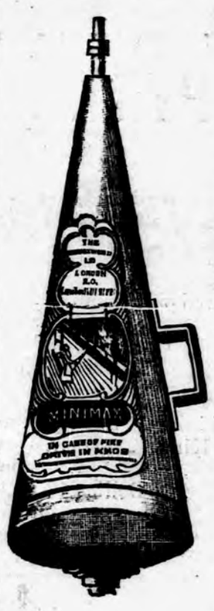

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